Chicago Daily Tribune.

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range of batteries five miles away commanding the entrance to the bend which sweeps so magnificently around the point and past the city of Vicksburg. As far as we could discover at this distance, there were heavy fortifications, regularly constructed with bastions, parapets and embrasures on the summit, with lesser works less elaborately constructed, tier above tier, below. At regular intervals to the right, not more than a mile apart, were other and similar combinations of engineering and military skill. Between these we could see field-pieces, and as we turned our attention further towards the city, works upon works multiplied, until it seemed as if the whole country for miles was turned into an immense fort.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

In the bend of the river, from opposite the Peninsula, and extending below to Warrenton, and possibly further, is a long range of hills, or, as they are termed here, bluffs, from fifty to two hundred feet in hight. In some instances their sides are ragged and precipitous, and in others they rise gradually from the river to the apex. At the point where Vicksburg is built, the angle described by the acclivity is fully forty degrees. A levee and landing extends in front of the town, and from this to the top of the bluff broad streets are constructed, crossed at regular intervals by streets running in opposite directions. The latter are cut into the face of the ascent on one side and filled on the other, and are the only level streets in the city. Standing where we were, we could see every foot of the ascent, from the landing to the top of the hill, in the street opposite.

WHAT WE SAW.

We saw on the top of the hill in the centre of the street three field pieces; we saw at the crossing of the block below an earthwork built directly across the street, with just room enough left open for a carriage to pass. There were no guns here. We saw at the intersection of the next street below, towards the landing, a large bank of earth extending entirely across the road and blockading it. There were guns here, but how many, we were unable to determine. We saw a company of soldiers standing behind the embankment, gazing curiously towards our point of observation. We saw a wagon train "stuck" in the mud half way up the hill, and we could imagine, as the driver flourished his whip in dangerous proximity to his leader's ears, how sonorously and heartily he cursed the stupidity of his mulish companions. We saw an officer pompously gallop along one of the level streets, and cast his eyes wistfully towards the horizon behind which the Queen of the West had so recently disappeared. We saw an engine drawing a train of eight or ten box cars, loaded with lumber and heavy materials, and switch them off, one by one, on the side track, making the air musical, meanwhile, with its shrill whistle. We saw sick soldiers lazily lounging about the halls and entrances of the Marine Hospital, once the property of the Federal Government, and now appropriated by the enemy. We saw a diminutive chap in the cupola of the college building wave a chocolate colored flag—a signal of some kind to troops at a distance. We saw negroes piling large quantities of cotton bales into breastworks, under the supervision of some enterprising white man who directed their movements. We saw a regiment of infantry go through the evolutions of a battalion drill in the parade ground just on the summit behind the hospital. We saw fine ladies walking on the brick sidewalks, and turn to shake their pretty fists at us before they vanished into the penetralia of their dwellings. We saw portly and well-to-do citizens talk and gesticulate violently in front of stores and hotels, and imagined them speculating upon the chances of capture, and bemoaning the imbecility and inefficiency of their officers who allowed the "Queen of the West" to play so sharp a Yankee trick upon them in the morning. We saw the "time o' day" in Vicksburg—half-past 3—as indicated by the clock in the Court House tower. We saw "Vicksburg Whig Job Printing" in huge capitals, staring at us from the end of a modest, unpretentious brick building, half way up the steep ascent, and wondered if news was scarce in the editor's sanctum—was the telegraph working, and had he heard of the Queen of the West? We saw the Washington House and Preston House, and selected the identical room in the southwest corner, second story, we proposed to occupy when the Federal flag floats over Vicksburg, and her streets resound to the tread of "Northern vandals" and "Yankee hirelings."

We saw the Vicksburg sitting like a swan upon the turpid water, as white and as graceful, with no marks of the fearful shock, we thought she had received in the morning. We saw no iron plating or evidences of aught save a peaceful character, unless it was the small howitzer somewhat a little too conspicuously pointed at us from her bow. Much more we saw, but it pertains more to Vicksburg, as a peaceful city, than as filled with armed men and bristling with engines of destruction. To tell the truth, there appears to be but a limited number of soldiers there, in sight, although an attack would doubtless discover them leaving their holes and hiding places just over the hill and out of sight, in numbers to which the passing and repassing of bees from hives in summer time would bear no just comparison.

FRENCH MEDIATION.

The Correspondence sent to the U. S. Senate.

The New York papers contain the diplomatic correspondence sent by the President to the Senate on Thursday in response to a resolution calling for any correspondence between our Government and that of France on the subject of mediation. It embraces sundry letters which passed between Mr. Dayton, M. Drouyn de L'Huys and Mr. Seward during the past four months. The two letters which attract most attention and consideration are one from M. Droyn de L'Huys, dated on the 9th January, in which he proposes a meeting of commissioners from the North and South on neutral ground, and Mr. Seward's reply to this proposition, dated on the 6th inst. We have only room for the reply of Mr. Seward:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[No. 297.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 6, 1863.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., etc., etc.:

SIR: The intimation given in your dispatch of Jan. 15, (No. 255) that I might expect a special visit from M. Mercier, has been realized. He called on the 3d inst., and gave me a copy of a dispatch which he had just received from M. Drouyn de L'huys, under the date of the 9th of January. I have taken the President's instructions, and I now proceed to give you his ideas upon the subject in question. It has been considered with seriousness, resulting from the reflection that the people of France are known to be faultless sharers with the American nation in the misfortunes and calamities of our unhappy civil war. Nor do we, on this any more than on other occasions, forget the traditional friendship of the two countries, which we unhesitatingly believe has inspired the counsels that M. Drouyn L'Huys has imparted. He says: "The Federal Government does not despair, we know, of giving more active impulse to hostilities." And again he remarks: "The protraction of the struggle, in a word, has not shaken the confidence of the Federal Government in the definitive efforts of its success."

These passages seem to me to do unintentional injustice to the language, whether confidential or public, on which this Government has constantly spoken on the subject of the war. It certainly has had and avowed only one purpose—a determination to preserve the integrity of the country. So far from admitting any laxity of effort, or betraying any despondency, the Government, on the contrary, has borne itself cheerfully in all vicissitudes with unvarying confidence in an early and complete triumph of the national cause. Now, when we are invited by a friendly power to review the twenty-one months' history of the conflict, we find no occasion to abate that confidence through which, in an alternation of victories and defeats, as is the appointed incident of war, the land and naval forces of the United States have steadily advanced, reclaiming from the insurgents the ports, forts and posts which they had treacherously seized before the strife actually begun, and even before it was seriously apprehended. So many of the States and districts which the insurgents included in the field of their projected exclusive slaveholding dominion have already been re-established under the flag of the Union, that they now retain only the States of Georgia, Alabama and Texas, with half of Virginia, half of North Carolina, two-thirds of South Carolina, half of Mississippi and one-third respectively of Arkansas and Louisiana. The National forces hold even this small territory in close blockade and siege. This Government, if required, does not hesitate to submit its achievements to the test of comparison, and it maintains that in no part of the world, and in no times, ancient or modern, has a nation, when rendered all unready for combat by the enjoyments of eighty years of almost unbroken peace, so quickly awakened at the alarm of sedition, put forth energies so vigorous and achieved successes so signal and effective as those which have marked the progress of its contest on the part of the Union.

Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys, I fear, has taken other light than the correspondence of this Government for his guidance in ascertaining its temper and finances. He has probably read of divisions of sentiment among those who hold themselves forth as organs of public opinion here, and has given to them an undue importance. It is to be remembered that this is a nation of thirty millions, civilly divided into forty-one States and Territories, which cover an expanse hardly less than Europe; that the people are a peaceful democracy, exercising every where the utmost freedom of speech and suffrage; that a great crisis necessarily produces vehement, as well as profound debate, with sharp collisions of individuals, local and sectional interests, sentiments and convictions, and that this heat of controversy is increased by the intervention of speculations, interests, prejudices and of passions from every other part of the civilized world. It is, however, through such debates that the agreement of the nation upon any subject is habitually obtained, its resolutions formed, and its policy established. While there has been much difference of popular opinion and favor concerning the agents who shall carry on the war, the principles on which it shall be waged, and the means with which it shall be prosecuted, M. Drouyn de L'Huys has only to refer to the statute book of Congress and the Executive ordinances to learn that the national activity has hitherto been, and yet is as efficient as that of any other nation, whatever its form of government, ever was under circumstances of equally grave import, to its peace, safety and welfare. Not one voice has been raised anywhere out of the immediate field of the insurrection, in favor of foreign intervention or mediation, or arbitration, or of compromise with the relinquishment of one acre of the national domain, or the surrender of even one constitutional franchise. At the same time it is manifest to the world that our resources are yet abundant and our credit adequate to the existing emergency.

What M. Drouyn de L'Huys suggests, is that this Government shall appoint Commissioners to meet on neutral grounds Commissioners of the insurgents. He supposes that in the conferences to be thus held, reciprocal complaints could be discussed, and in place of the accusations which the North and the South now mutually cast upon each other, the conference would be engaged with discussions of the interests which divide them. He assumes further "that the Commissioners would seek, by means of well ordered and profound deliberations, whether these interests are definitively irreconcilable, whether separation is an extreme that can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of a common existence, the ties of every kind which have made of the North and the South one whole Federative State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity are not more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations." The suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may well have been thought by the Emperor of the French, in the earnestness of his benevolent desire, for the restoration of peace, a feasible one. But when M. Drouyn de L'Huys shall come to review it in the light in which it must necessarily be examined in this country, I think he can hardly fail to perceive that it amounts to nothing less than a proposition that while this Government is engaged in suppressing an armed insurrection, with the purpose of maintaining the constitutional national authority, and preserving the integrity of the country, it shall enter into diplomatic discussion with the insurgents upon the questions whether that authority shall not be renounced and whether the country shall not be delivered over to disunion, to be quickly followed by ever increasing anarchy.

If it were possible for the Government of the United States to compromise the national authority, so far as to enter into such debates, it is not easy to perceive what good results could be obtained by them. The Commissioners must agree in recommending either that the Union shall stand, or that it shall be voluntarily dissolved, or else they must leave the vital question unsettled, to abide at least the fortunes of the war. The Government has not shut out knowledge of the present temper, any more than of the past purposes of the insurgents. There is not the least ground to suppose that the controlling actors would be persuaded at this moment by any arguments which a National Commissioner could offer, to forego the ambition that has impelled them to the disloyal position they are occupying.

Any Commissioner who should be appointed by these actors, or through their dictation or influence, must enter the conferences, imbued with the spirit and pledged to the personal fortunes of the insurgent chiefs. The loyal people in the insurrectionary States would be unheard, and any offer of peace by this Government, on the condition of the maintenance of the Union, must necessarily be rejected. On the other hand, as I have already intimated, this Government has not the least thought of relinquishing the trust which has been confided to it by the nation, under the most solemn of all political sanctions; and if it had any such thought, it would have still abundant reasons to know that peace proposed at the cost of dissolution, would be immediately, universally and indignantly rejected by the American people. It is a great mistake that European statesmen make, if they suppose this people are demoralized. Whatever, in case of an insurrection, the people of France, or Great Britain, or Switzerland, or of the Netherlands, would do to save their national existence, no matter how the strife might be regarded by, or affect foreign nations, just so much, and certainly no less, the people of the United States will do, if necessary, to save for the common benefit the region which is bounded by the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and by the shores of the Gulfs of St. Lawrence and Mexico, together with the free and common navigation of the Rio Grande, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac and other natural highways, by which this land, which to them is at once a land of inheritance and a land of promise, is opened and watered.

Even if the agents of the American people thus exercising their power, should, through fear or faction, fall below the height of national virtue, they would be speedily, yet Constitutionally, replaced by others of sterner character and patriotism. I must be allowed to say, also, that M. Drouyn De L'Huys errs in his description of the parties to the present conflict. We have here, in a political sense, no North, no South, no Northern, no Southern States. We have an insurrectionary party, which is located upon, and is chiefly adjacent to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico; and we have, on the other hand a loyal people, who constitute not only Northern States, but Eastern, Middle, Western and Southern States.

I have, on many occasions heretofore, submitted to the French Government the President's views of the interests and ideas which are at the bottom of the determination of the American Government and people to maintain the Federal Union. The President has done the same thing in his messages and other public declarations. I refrain, therefore, from reviewing that argument in connection with the existing question. M. Drouyn de L'huys draws to his aid the conferences which took place between the Colonies and Great Britain in our Revolutionary War. He will allow me to answer, that action, in the crisis of a nation, must accord with its necessities, and therefore can be seldom conformed to precedents. Great Britain, when entering on that negotiation, had manifestly come to entertain doubts of her ultimate success; and it is certain that the councils of the Colonies could not have failed to take new courage, if not to gain other advantage, when the parent State compromised so far as to treat of peace on the terms of conceding their independence.

It is true, indeed, that peace must come some time, and that conferences must attend, if they are not allowed to precede the pacification. There is, however a better form for such conferences than the one which M. Drouyn de L'huys suggests. The latter would be palpably in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, and would carry no weight, because destitute of the sanction necessary to bind, either to the loyal or disloyal portions of the people. On the other hand, the Congress of the United States furnishes a constitutional forum for debates between the alienated parties. Senators and Representatives from the loyal people are those already fully empowered to confer, and seats are also vacant and inviting the Senators and Representatives of the discontented party, who may be constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection. Moreover, the conferences which can thus be held in Congress have this great advantage over any that could be organized on the plan of M. Drouyn de L'huys, viz: that Congress, if it thought wise, could call a National Convention to adopt its recommendations, and give them all the solemnity and binding force of organic law. Such conferences between the alienated parties may be said to have already begun. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, States which are claimed by the insurgents, are already represented in Congress, and are submitting, with perfect freedom and in a proper spirit, their advice upon the course best calculated to bring about, in the shortest time, a firm, lasting and honorable peace. Representatives have been sent, also, from Louisiana, and others are understood to be coming from Arkansas.

There is a preponderating argument in favor of the Congressional form of conference over that which is suggested by M. Drouyn de L'huys, viz: that, while accession to the latter would bring the Government into concurrence with the insurgents in disregarding and setting aside an important part of the Constitution of the United States, and so would be of pernicious example; the Congressional Conference, on the contrary, preserves and gives new strength to that sacred instrument, which must continue through future ages the sheet-anchor of the Republic.

You will be at liberty to read this dispatch to M. Drouyn de L'huys, and to give him a copy, if he shall desire it. To the end that you may be informed of the whole case I transmit a copy of M. Drouyn de L'huy's dispatch.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Quit Claim Deeds Do Not Need a Stamp.

A gentleman of this city has received the following letter:

TREAS'Y DEPT., OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1863.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 28th ult., making inquiries in regard to the liability of Quit Claim Deeds to stamp duty under the provisions of the Excise Law.

In reply thereto I have to state that a quit claim deed or satisfaction piece made by a mortgagee or trustee, in releasing a mortgage does not come within the meaning and operation of the Excise Law, and that the same is therefore exempt from stamp duty. Respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Republican State Committee of New Hampshire have completed the canvass of their State, as usual, and report the following as the probable result in the State for Governor, at the approaching March election:

Joseph A. Gilmore (Rep.)	[illegible]
Ira A. Eastman (Dem.)	[illegible]
Republican majority	[illegible]

This shows an aggregate falling off in the vote. These canvasses have always been within a few hundred of the actual result.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Generals Butler and Fremont.

THE DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

Rumors that Gen. Hooker has gone to Suffolk.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1863.

Fremont has made another demand to be placed in active service some where. He does not ask for any particular command, but only requests that if the President has any use for him, as Major General, he should promptly put him to that use, and that he has further decided, if his request is not complied with, to resign his commission in the army, being unwilling to hold a place for which the President must be regarded as thus declaring him unfit. Fremont was on the floor of the Senate to-day, where he was warmly welcomed by Messrs. Wade, Sumner, Chandler, Wilmot and others.

It is stated that Butler's destination is finally decided on—that he was to have received his orders this evening. The stories are that the management of the War Department found him an unpleasant rival, and was only too glad to get rid of him.

Chase's friends say that a careful count of the House shows a clear majority in favor of his bank bill.

It is understood that, at their last meeting, the Ways and Means Committee stood three for a reduction of the paper duty to five per cent., and five against. It is believed that since then, Thad. Stevens and one other member, go for a reduction or suspension for one year. Publishers will be satisfied with this, if they can't get better; and it now seems probable that it will go through in some such shape.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate ratified the treaty by which the Kaw Indians are to be removed from Kansas as soon as arrangements can be made by the Indian Bureau.

Bills have been prepared, and only await an opportunity to be reported, appropriating $10,000,000 for the abolishment of slavery in Maryland, $1,500,000 for Western Virginia, and $450,000 for Delaware. The Select Committee on Emancipation has also agreed on a bill to establish a Board of Emigration and Colonization, in connection with the War Department.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The New York Times' Washington dispatch says:

The rebel forces which were sent to Sexton's Junction have been sent back to the Rappahannock.

There are some reasons for suspecting that Gen. Hooker is either at Suffolk or soon going there.

Gen. Butler has stated that it is probable he will return to New Orleans unless the present plans are changed.

The paper manufacturers' committee have presented arguments to the Ways and Means Committee against the repeal of the tax on paper, alleging that they represent a capital of $30,000,000.

Generals Stoneman and Burns have been nominated by the President as Major Generals.

Cassius M. Clay has determined to abandon his military commission and go to Russia.

Parson Wilmer, formerly of Philadelphia, who was arrested at Fortress Monroe a year since with several trunks of contraband goods, destined for Richmond, was re-captured a few days since, on his way North. He was released by Secretary Stanton, who is an old school-mate, but was identified by Capt. Todd, formerly prisoner at Richmond, as one of the most virulent and bitter rebels in Richmond, and was consequently sent to the Old Capitol prison.

The New York Tribune's special Washington dispatch states the discharge of the Judiciary Committee, by the House, from the further consideration of the memorial of Pierce & Bacon, in the matter of Floyd's acceptances was on the opinion of the Attorney General that the Government is not liable for these acceptances.

It is rumored in military circles that a plan will be adopted, authorizing commanding Generals to transfer entire regiments to the regular army, for bravery in battle.

A letter from Murfreesboro, of the 6th, says the reason the army there does not advance, is that they are mud-bound. The army is in excellent condition, but has suffered considerably by desertion.

A Memphis letter mentions the probability of reinforcing Farragut by a portion of Porter's fleet, which will run the Vicksburg and Port Hudson batteries.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LANSING, Mich., Feb. 14, 1863.

The discussion on the resolutions on the State of the Union closed to-day in the House. A little sharp practice was indulged in by the opposition to defeat the resolutions; but it did not succeed. Since the treasonable tirade of Judge Pratt, the irate opposition to the Government has toned down considerably. This was plainly evident to-day in the Senate, for a prominent Democratic Senator, in the debate on the bill to allow the soldiers in the field to vote, distinctly repudiated the Detroit *Free Press*. It is evident that a majority of the Senate is opposed to the last mentioned measure. Aside from the doubt about its constitutionality, there are other considerations which militate against it.

A motion of the House Committee on Agriculture and Education was had to-day to consider matters connected with the Agricultural College. A majority of both committees look upon the college as a failure, under the present system, and will probably recommend that it be merged into the State University, and the Government land grant given to that institution.

The House bill, amending the law in reference to trains on railways, so far as it relates to street railroads, passed the last time in the Senate. Under the act as amended, a company will, I learn, proceed to construct such railroads in Detroit.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14, 1863.

A fire broke out about one o'clock this a. m., in the second story of the Newhall House, in the southeast corner, consuming the corner rooms to the ladies' parlor, and up to the fifth story. Fire engines were promptly on hand and kept the flames subdued from the other rooms. The damage to furniture is large, owing to the house being flooded from top to bottom to prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining rooms. The damage to the building and furniture is estimated at $30,000. The insurance will cover the loss. The fire is supposed to have originated from the grate, and thus setting fire to the floor. The business of the house goes on as usual. The damage done will soon be repaired.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 14, 1863.

The Senate considered the report amending the bill which passed the Assembly this morning, releasing the State Printers from their contract, and providing for re-letting the contract.

An appropriation bill coming up, it appeared there was no quorum—only three Democrats present, and only two Republicans absent.

The Assembly passed the resolution directing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a much needed codification of the school laws, and present them to the Legislature within thirty days.

Mr. Webb introduced a well drawn bill, providing for enrolling, with certain exceptions, all able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, who are voters, for the organization of the State militia, and regulating drafting.

Mr. White, (Dem.,) vainly tried to introduce peace resolutions, like those which passed the Illinois Assembly.

Several motions were made and tabled, to amend the journal of yesterday's Joint Convention, so as to show Mr. Eastman was elected University Regent, and notice was given of a resolution for a convention to elect a Regent, to fill the place for which, in violation of all precedent, it is claimed Eastman was elected. There is much excited discussion about the result of the Joint Convention, with which no one is satisfied.

A few of the falsehoods in the *Times* correspondent's malignant assault on Barron, should be corrected. The Regents meet only twice a year—not four times—and get ten cents a mile, one way only—not both. Barron is well fitted for Regent, and his part of the State deserves a voice in the management of the University.

The Supreme Court recently decided that railroad companies are responsible for misrepresentations of agents, and that subscriptions or property obtained by false statements of such agents, are fraudulently acquired on this ground. It is claimed that most of the railroad farm mortgages are voidable.

A bill with an indecent title, concerning proceedings in certain cases has been introduced in the Senate in behalf of the farm mortgagers, providing that in actions brought to have such mortgages released, service of summons may be made by publication, and when on trial it shall appear that the mortgage, or obligation it purports to secure, was obtained fraudulently, or that the consideration has failed, &c., the Court shall decide it void and order it canceled. The bill also provides that all actions must be tried in the county where the mortgager resides, or the property covered is situated.

The 25th regiment expects to leave Tuesday.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Banks Ready to Make a Forward Movement.

ARREST OF TRIATORS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Non-Praying Clergymen Refused a Landing in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans 4th inst., arrived this evening. The forces of Gen. Banks, after a month's drilling, were in condition to take the field. It was thought that a forward movement would be made at once to clear the whole of the La Fourche country.

On the night of the 3d a fishing smack was seized on the lake. It was bound to Ponchatoula, and had on board a large quantity of medicine for the rebels, and also letters from forty or fifty leading citizens of New Orleans to persons high in authority in the Confederate Government. The three Jews who were in the boat were tried on the 4th, before Judge Peabody, but the sentence was withheld until the parties who had written the letters had been arrested, which Gen. Banks had ordered done at once. The weather was very cold in New Orleans.

It was generally believed at New Orleans that Gen. Butler would return to that city if not made Secretary of War.

The Jews in New Orleans, and, indeed, in all the South, ought to be exterminated. They run the blockade, and are always found at the bottom of every new villainy.

Rev. Drs. Leacock, *Fulton, and Goodrich, the Jeff. Davis praying parsons, had reached New Orleans on the 3d inst. They refused to take the oath of allegiance, and Gen. Banks would not allow them to land.

The water flows through Williams' Cut in front of Vicksburg, and a small steamer had passed through the canal. If it deepens and widens, our fleets can pass down, leaving Vicksburg four miles distant. This intelligence frightens the rebels.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Adjournment of the Legislature

The Appropriation and Congressional Apportionment Bills Passed.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14.—The bill appropriating $50,000 and empowering the Douglas Monument Association to purchase from two to seven acres, including the grave where the remains of the deceased Senator repose, was defeated on its final passage, for want of a constitutional majority. Mr. Fuller moved a reconsideration, to take place in June next, which was adopted. The opposition to the bill was founded on the fact that its provisions did not specifically set forth the exact amount of land wanted. Mr. Haines said it was to benefit some Chicago speculator.

The Congressional Apportionment bill has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The appropriation bills passed at noon.

Much confusion prevails as to the time for adjournment is past, and members are rushing their bills through impetuously. The Speaker whispered the doorkeeper to stop the House clock, and it stands now at five minutes to noon. Technically it is not noon, although it is now two o'clock, and business continues.

A great scene now occurs. A dozen voices call out "Mr. Speaker!" Walker gets the floor—says the Democracy have been swindled, as among the appropriations $50,000 have been voted to Governor Yates and surreptitiously inserted in the contingent fund.

King Mob is rampant. Twenty voices vociferously yell "Mr. Speaker!" and a resolution is offered requesting a suspension of the rules, that the Governor may be requested to return the bill in question back to the House. The House refused to suspend the rules, whereupon Walker, Smith and others of the extreme wing of the Democracy recorded a protest. Buckmaster made a speech setting forth an explanation that, in caucus last night, he agreed to pass the bill in question, and did so understandingly with that appropriation.

The Egyptians are furious. Frantic declarations of fraud are made. Ginther of Cook calls attention to the clock, now at noon; it has made five minutes in the last two hours.

Complimentary resolutions of thanks were moved to Mr. Buckmaster for his impartiality as Speaker, and adopted when the House adjourned till June next.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories reported back the bill to provide a temporary government for Montana.

Mr. CARLILE of West Va. introduced a bill supplementary to an act for the admission of West Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to enlarge the Canal and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. called up the bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government.

Mr. COWAN of Penn. said the second section provided that every person contracting to furnish supplies of any kind to the Army or Navy, and every person who procured or aided to procure any claim for any such supplies, should be considered in the Military or Naval service and subject to military laws and regulations.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. said the Halls of Congress had rung with denunciations of fraudulent contractors. The Government was doing what it could, but found it had no law to reach these cases. After discussion the second section was stricken out and the bill passed.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific railroad and its branches. It makes the gauge four feet eight inches and a half.

Mr. McDOUGALL thought the Senate had better not go into a discussion on railroad gauges. The gauge was well fixed now at five feet. The bill was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. GRIMES moved to take up the bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected. He saw no reason for such a bill—no reason for issuing letters of marque against the rebels.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. opposed its consideration. He was in favor of the Government taking the merchant marine if necessary, and placing it under the national flag, but he was opposed to privateering. The motion was agreed to, 41 to 6.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa offered a substitute authorizing the President in all domestic and foreign wars to issue letters of marque as he deems fit, and make all needful rules and regulations.

On motion of Mr. WILSON of Mass. the bill was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on the credentials of Jenning Piggot, claiming a seat from the 2d District of North Carolina.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to establish a navy yard in the Western waters, at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DAWES called up the report against J. B. McLoud, as member from the 2d Congressional District of Virginia; also the report adverse to W. W. Wing, the contestant. After explanations the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. DAWES called up the report adverse to Jno. B. Rogers, claiming his election from a District composed of the persons of the districts represented by Messrs. Maynard and Clements. The report was adopted.

The House rejected Cox's resolution that Mr. Byington was duly elected, and discharged the Committee on Elections from the further consideration of Byington's memorial, contesting Vandever's seat.

Mr. KELLOGG asked leave to report from the Select Committee a bill for a postal and military railroad between Washington and New York.

The House considered the Indian appropriation bill. The bill was amended, but not definitely acted upon. Adjourned.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Rio Janeiro dates of January 9th state that the English Minister has made demands on the Brazilian Government for the wreck of the ship Prince of Wales; also, for the arrest of several British officers, who, while in citizens' dress, created a disturbance in the streets. Both demands were refused. The English Admiral, acting under orders from the Minister, then seized several Brazilian vessels in Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Government refused to treat with the English Minister until the vessels shall be released and the matter settled, by referring the case of the ship to the Brazilian Minister in London, and the English Government; and in the case of the arrests, to the King of Belgium.

There was great excitement at Rio Janeiro. The British Minister's residence was threatened, and all Englishmen, by a mob. But the Emperor in person addressed them, promising that the honor of the nation should be maintained.

From Panama.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A Panama letter, of the 4th, to the New York *Times* says:

The brig Hernot, arrived at Aspinwall from New York, reports that on the 27th of January, twenty miles south of San Domingo, she saw a ship on fire and a steamer leaving her. The vessel was burning next morning.

Callao advices speak of great excitement consequent upon the appearance of a Spanish fleet on the coast of Peru.

A British war ship arrived at Panama with $3,500,000 in gold, which she smuggled out of Mexican ports.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

The Galveston Disaster—Official Report of Admiral Farragut—The Surrender of the Harriet Lane Unwarrantable—The affair at Sabine Pass—It is called a Disgrace to our Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1863.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatches from Commodore Farragut:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1863.

SIR: I herewith enclose the report of Acting Master J. A. Hannum, of the Harriet Lane, by which you will perceive the exaggerations which have been circulated concerning the defense of that vessel; also, the pusillanimous conduct of the officer who accompanied the flag of truce, and corroborated the to Lieutenant Commanding Law the enemy's statement, that all the officers and crew of the Harriet Lane, save some ten or fifteen persons, were killed; whereas, there were scarcely that number of killed and wounded.

I take it for granted that, of the nine slightly wounded, the greater part amounted to nothing, so that the testimony of the rebel pilot was very near the truth when he said that five were killed and six or eight wounded.

I cannot think but that, for the death of Com. Wainwright and Lieut. Com. Lee, the vessels could not have been captured. It is difficult, however, to conceive a more pusillanimous surrender of a vessel to an enemy already in our power, than occurred in the case of the Harriet Lane.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
New Orleans, Jan. 29, 1863.

SIR: I have received dispatches from Commodore Bell and Lieutenant Commander Read, on the coast of Texas, (extracts and a copy of which I herewith inclose) by which you will see that our disasters on that coast are not yet ended, as I had already anticipated.

It appears that the enemy came out of Sabine Pass with two cotton-fortified steamers on a certain morning, and ran out to sea some twelve or fourteen miles, where the Morning Light was. The latter soon got under weigh, but, by the rebel accounts, (and we have no other), they gave chase, and soon came up with and captured her, without losing a man. The same course of non-resistance appears to have been pursued by the officers and crew of that vessel as was pursued by those of the Westfield and Harriet Lane.

The steamer Velocity was made also to surrender, and was taken into port.

I am very thankful that they did not get the guns of the Morning Light, as it would have enabled them to erect a battery of great strength in such a shallow pass. You will notice that the guns of the Morning Light were loaded and became heated, by which circumstance I judge that the men did not even fire their last charge, but surrendered without a struggle.

I am pleased to see by Com. Bell's report that the Harriet lane is still in Galveston harbor, although they have tried to impress us with the idea that she had run out during the last gale, which is now known not to be the case. Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. I have just learned that the Morning Light was captured in a dead calm by a steamer coming up astern of her.
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, La.,
Jan. 30, 1863.
[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

I have another naval disaster to chronicle, similar to, though not so bad as, that which occurred a month ago at Galveston, Texas, and, like it, transpiring on the same coast. The news, in the shape of a brief telegram from down the river, announcing the capture of the United States blockading vessels Morning Light and Velocity, and the burning of the former by the rebels off Sabine Pass, reached this city on the night of the 28th. A visit to the Tennessee yesterday morning afforded me the following particulars:

The Tennessee (a large side-wheel steamer, chartered by the Government as a transport and gunboat) left this port on the 20th of the month, being under orders to carry dispatches from Commodore Farragut to Commander Bell of the blockading squadron off Galveston, and also to stop on her way at Sabine Pass for the purpose of putting on board of the Morning Light Acting Master Partridge—the same gentleman who experienced such an opportune escape from the notorious "290," when, deceived by her simulation of a lawful British vessel, he was about to visit her from the unfortunate Hatteras, which she subsequently destroyed.

Arriving off the bar on the evening of the 21st, just after sunset, the Tennessee sighted a large steamer, strongly resembling the object of her quest, though her top spars and the yards on her mizzen-mast had been removed, and her jibboom was rigged English fashion. Behind her lay another vessel, indistinctly made out in the fast gathering darkness. Recognizing the Morning Light in spite of her disguise, and rendered additionally distrustful of what might have happened by the fact that she showed no signal lights in answer to his own, Captain Child, of the Tennessee, caused her to be hailed, and demanded her name. "The Morning Light!" was the reply. "Then send a boat; we have a communication for you." "We've neither boat nor crew!" returned the unknown respondent, although the former could be discerned, hanging at the stern, by the officers of the Tennessee. "Where is Capt. Dillingham?" next demanded Capt. Child. The answer came, brief, decisive, and exultant: "Ashore and a prisoner! the Confederates are in possession of the vessel!"

A short consultation on board the Tennessee followed this disastrous intelligence. Some of the officers were disposed to attempt a recapture of the Morning Light. It being known, however, that she had no less than eight broadside guns and one 30-pound Parrott, all of which were in undoubted possession of the rebels, while the Tennessee carried but an inconsiderable armament of howitzers, just sufficient for blockade purposes, peaceful counsels prevailed, and Capt. Child steamed for Galveston, forty miles to the southward, there to report the bad news to Commander Bell. From the appearance of the Morning Light, it was evident that she had been recently attacked, probably that very day, and no doubt existed that the schooner Velocity, her only partner in the blockade of Sabine City, had shared her fate.

Commander Bell next morning dispatched two gunboats, the New London and Cayuga, to the rescue; had he done this immediately on the receipt of the information necessitating it, it might have proved effective. As ordered, the gunboats reached Sabine Pass at noon, and were discerned when about eight miles distance from it, by the rebels, then engaged in attempting to secure their prize by hauling the Morning Light over the bar by the aid of a steam tug, a task which the shoal water rendered difficult, if not impossible. Perceiving this and the approaching danger, they instantly set fire to the captured vessel and abandoned her, escaping on shore. By the time that the gunboats arrived, it was to witness the Morning Light all ablaze, and her guns, exploded by the conflagration, discharging themselves one by one in sonorous death-roar into the blue ether and bright sunny morning.

The wreck lies outside the bar, at about five miles distance from the coast. From it the rebels have probably obtained nothing beyond the smallest portables. The New London and the Cayuga remain on the station, blockading the port—let us hope with less probability of shameful defeat and discomfiture than seems to have attended the Morning Light. They draw nine feet of water, and, therefore, may find it practicable to cross the bar, and to visit Sabine City with condign punishment.

CANADIAN TROOPS RETURNING TO ENGLAND.—The Montreal (C. E.) *Gazette* announces, on good authority, that one company of royal engineers, two battalions, two regiments, and two batteries, will return to England in the spring, "if the (American) civil war then comes to a close." The probability, we think, is that they won't go home so soon.

The volunteer force of Canada now numbers 20,000 men.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Fight off Charleston and Present Opinions of its Importance.

Departure of the British Consul from Charleston.

THE IRON-CLAD FIGHT.

[From the New York Herald, 13th.]

The flag of truce boat New York arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 10th inst., from City Point, bringing down two hundred and sixty-nine exchanged prisoners. Among them are two officers—one a Colonel and the other a Lieutenant.

The steamboat C. G. Baker, on her return trip to Cherrystone to-day, picked up the crew of the schooner Mary Ann, which was sunk in the Middle Ground last Tuesday. Captain Haley and his crew were in the rigging thirty hours, and then succeeded in making their escape in a small boat to Smith's Island. They are all badly frozen, and are in the hospital here.

We have received Richmond papers of Monday, 9th inst. The tone of these papers in regard to the so-called blockade raising has wonderfully changed.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS OFF CHARLESTON BAR.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 3.]

Yesterday forenoon passed in the city and harbor without any stirring news or incident of note. About one o'clock a telegram from Fort Sumter announced that a strange steamer evidently an iron-clad, had just hove in sight.

The number of ordinary blockading vessels strung along the horizon was eleven. With a good glass the outline of the iron-clad could be plainly seen from the city wharves, and an endless variety of rumors and conjectures in relation to her identity and designs were soon afloat.

Meantime another strange sail made her appearance in the offing. She proved to be the British steam frigate Cadmus, twenty-one guns, bringing dispatches for the British Consul and for the Petrel, now anchored in the harbor. At three o'clock one of the boats of the Cadmus brought the dispatches to the city in charge of a Lieutenant.

We have learned from good authority, that the Cadmus brings intelligence that an expedition of a very formidable character has been prepared to operate against the city of Charleston, and that the enemy is now nearly ready for the attack. Mr. Robert Bunch, the British Consul, has orders to go aboard the Cadmus and to get to Havana with the least possible delay. We understand that he expects to leave on Saturday next.

From the Cadmus we have information that the mysterious steamer off North Channel is the Yankee iron-clad frigate New Ironsides. She can hardly cross the bar, as she is said to draw nineteen feet of water. Her object for the present, probably, is merely to protect the blockaders from another attack. The Ironsides, it is believed, came from Broad River. The transports plying southward from Beaufort, N. C., are probably bound for Port Royal, as the rendezvous of the land forces of the expedition.

In our naval successes last week the enemy had a foretaste of our strength upon the water. But the preparations for the attack on our city were matured previously, and it is not believed that our naval victory will either prevent or postpone it. It is well, however, that our defenses are now complete, and that we were able to strike the first blow in the struggle to hold our good old seaport. The blow, we trust, will encourage our defenders, on land and sea, to redouble their activity and vigilance, and to spare no pains to give a bloody welcome to the assailants.

The Te Deum will be sung this day at St. Philip's Church, at 11 o'clock, for the success of our arms in Charleston harbor. The public are invited to attend and join in the thanksgiving.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BUNCH.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 9.]

The Charleston *Mercury*, in announcing the withdrawal, by his Government, of Mr. Robert Bunch, Consular Agent of her Britannic Majesty at that port, says:

It is said that, under the prospect of an attack on Charleston, it would not be proper to expose the obnoxious Mr. Bunch, deprived of his official position, to the hostility of the Yankee forces should they succeed; therefore the Cadmus has been sent to remove him out of the way of any such unpleasantness. It seems more probable, however, that the real motive of his withdrawal is a desire on the part of Lord Lyons and of the British Administration, to gratify the United States Government in the removal of Mr. Bunch, whose views and course have been more unprejudiced and just to the Confederate States than their own. Yet, while proceeding to do so, it accords with British custom to avoid sacrificing an officer who has done his best for his country, and, at the same time, also to avoid, as far as practicable, the appearance to the Confederate States of removing an officer because of his fairness and supposed friendly bias. The danger to Mr. Bunch of remaining longer in Charleston may be a more diplomatic reason on the part of Lord Lyons for his immediate transfer to London. We throw out these views which occur to us for whatever they may be worth. Every one must judge for himself.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8, 1863.

Robert Bunch, the British Consul, sailed yesterday in the British war steamer Cadmus. From the officers of the steamer we learn that the results of the late naval engagement were much less substantial than was supposed. No Yankee vessel was sunk. The Mercedita is at Port Royal, whither she was towed in a disabled condition. The impression among her crew that she was sinking was caused by water rushing into the hold from her boilers, which were perforated by shot. The Yankee gunboats Quaker City and Keystone State were also struck and badly damaged.

There were several killed and wounded on board of each of these three vessels. The new Ironsides is still off the bar. She goes out every morning but returns close in every evening to participate in any night engagement.

The impression prevails among the officers of the blockading squadron that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston.

THE IRON-CLAD FIGHT—BOMBARDMENT OF GENESIS POINT.

[From the Savannah News, Feb. 2.]

The fort was but slightly injured. A portion of the parapet in front of the ten inch Columbiad was destroyed. The gunners never flinched; but fought their gun with spirit, even when thus exposed to the enemy's continued fire. A trunion of one of the thirty-two pounders was destroyed by a shell, which disabled the gun. This was the only injury our guns received, which were fired with great precision, the shot and shell falling fast and thick upon the iron-clad. The other gunboats were out of range, consequently the iron-clad received all the attention of the batteries. A large number of hands were immediately put to work to repair the damages done to the battery, and by night they were completed, and again in fighting order, well supplied with powder and shot.

The Federal fleet consisted of one iron-clad, one mortar boat and three gunboats. The iron-clad came up within 800 yards of the fort and anchored. During the action she was frequently struck by the shot from our batteries. Several balls passed through her smoke-stack, and at one time two shots struck her turret at the same time, when she ceased firing and retired, evidently injured. The four other Federal boats did not come nearer than a mile and a half to two miles of the batteries; but they were within range, and threw shot and shell with great accuracy.

Major Gallie was killed during the first twenty minutes of the action. He was first struck in the face by a fragment of a shell, and but slightly injured, he retired and had his wound dressed, and had just returned when a shell struck the trunnion of a thirty-two pounder. A fragment of the shell or the trunnion plate struck him on the head, causing instant death.

DISPATCH FROM COL. OLMSTEAD.

The firing seems to have ceased. The last dispatch from the battery reports everything working beautifully, and the iron-clad slowly falling back, having been struck repeatedly. The garrison is in fine spirits. Casualties slight. Since Major Gallie's death only two men have been wounded.

The *News* proceeds as follows:

Thus has ended the third attempt of the enemy to capture our battery at Genesis Point. Defeated in their attempt on Tuesday last, they no doubt returned to the attack yesterday with all the means in their power, and with all the resolution they are capable of, doubtless relying on their superior numbers and metal, and the invulnerability of their iron-clads.

The Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1863.

Representative Sargeant has made a supplemental report from the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, as follows:

The original contractor with the Government under the provisions of the act entitled "an act to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph," approved June 16, 1860, was Hiram Sibley.

Mr. Sibley subsequently assigned his rights under the award of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Pacific Telegraph Company, which was incorporated by the Legislature of Nebraska, and which Company built a line from Brownsville to Salt Lake. A contract was made by this Company with a telegraph company in California, by which the line from Salt Lake to San Francisco was built and owned by the latter company.

The control of the lines has passed from the hands of Mr. Sibley to the Pacific Telegraph Company this side of Salt Lake, and to the California Company on the other, although Sibley is still a large owner of stock in the former Company. The name of Sibley was used in the bill and report of the Committee as he was the contractor with the Government and the only person known to that or any other capacity, except as assignees, by the Government; but we take occasion to do the justice to Mr. Sibley to say that full and trustworthy evidence had been furnished to the Committee that Mr. Sibley is not responsible for the onerous charges referred to in the report, and designed to be corrected in the bill, but has protested against the same from the first, especially so far as relates to the greater charges for telegraphing on that portion of the line between Salt Lake and San Francisco.

These overcharges upon the Western part of the telegraph line seem to arise of a claim by the Company controlling it to some peculiar privileges under the legislation of California inconsistent with the law of Congress authorizing the construction of the line granting the subsidy and fixing the rate of charges. Against this claim Mr. Sibley has protested.

The Committee cannot assent to any view of the case which allows to that Company, which has built its line under a contract with the Government that its rates shall not exceed those fixed in the contract, and by means of a large subsidy from the Government, to charge higher rates and continue to enjoy the subsidy.

The Treaty with Great Britain for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1863.

A sharp correspondence is said to have taken place between Secretary Seward and the Navy Department, growing out of the treaty which Mr. Seward negotiated with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. That treaty, strange to say, binds us to limit our search of British ships between the very parallel of latitude that include our blockade of the rebel ports to "search to ascertain whether the vessels are employed in the American slave trade, or are fitted up for it."

The clause recites: "Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of the said ship shall, in the act of so doing, exhibit to the commander of the merchant vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and shall deliver to such commander a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the vessel he commanded, and also declaring that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the African slave trade, or is fitted up for said trade."

Mr. Seward requested Mr. Welles to issue instructions to our cruisers upon the coast to obey that treaty stipulation. Mr. Welles refused, in a way as decided as patriotic, to do any such thing, for that it would in effect nullify our blockade, and allow British ships to carry into rebel ports munitions of war and supplies without stint. The firmness of Secretary Welles in refusing to accede to the Secretary of State's request has borne its fruits. England has this week, through her Minister, acknowledged the justice of the position assumed by the Secretary of the Navy, and concedes that cruisers acting under the special instructions, specified in the treaty, may also exercise the belligerent right of search.

Dismissal of a Coward.

The following is Gen. Grant's order dismissing Col. Murphy for his disgraceful conduct at Holly Springs:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE,
HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—Col. R. C. Murphy, of the 8th regiment Wisconsin infantry volunteers having, while in command of the post of Holly Springs, Miss., neglected and failed to exercise the usual and ordinary precautions to guard and protect the same; having, after repeated and timely warning of the approach of the enemy, failed to make any preparations for resistance or defense, or show any disposition to do so; and having, with a force amply sufficient to have repulsed the enemy and protect the public stores entrusted to his care, disgracefully permitted him to capture the post and destroy the stores—and the movement of troops in the face of an enemy rendering it impracticable to convene a court martial for his trial, is therefore dismissed the service of the United States, to take effect from the 20th day of December, 1862, the date of his cowardly and disgraceful conduct.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant.
[official] JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

New Advertisements.

MATRIMONIAL.—I want a wife, aged between 17 and 18 years, and good looking; of good character and educated. Address "RANDOLPH," Post Office Box 16[illegible].

WANTED—Wet Nurse.—Apply at 243 West Randolph street.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse.—Apply on Chicago avenue, second door from southwest corner of Cass street.

WANTED—A situation in a Drug Store, by a young man of two years' experience. Good reference given. Address, "N W F," Tribune office.

WANTED—A lady from the East, having the agency of a manufacturing establishment, desires board, with accommodating room, in the family of some respectable family. References given. Address, "A B C," City P. O.

WANTED—By an American widow, a situation as Housekeeper or Seamstress and Chambermaid.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with first class day board, at lowest rates, at No. 74 [illegible], between Clark and State streets.

WANTED.—The advertiser, who has held a responsible, active position in this city for a number of years past, is desirous of taking an interest in a business already established, requiring but small capital. Address P. O. Box 2[illegible].

WANTED—A good light buggy and harness—also, a parlor set (chairs, sofa, &c.) for which cash will be paid. Address Post Office Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—A neat, comfortable house, containing six or seven rooms, on the West Side, on or before the 1st of April.

WANTED—To rent immediately, or by the first of March, a good house on the South Side, with six or eight rooms, within ten minutes walk of the Central Depot, in a good location. Rent not exceeding $300. Address Post Office Box 864, or apply at the Merchant's Dispatch office, foot of South Water street.

WANTED—To purchase improved (inside) city property at low cash price. Money to loan at low rate of interest, on long time, on city property. Apply to JAMES G. MACLAY, No. 5 Pomeroy's Building.

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House, by a man who has been for several years in the produce and grocery trade in this State. Address, "A H G," Tribune office.

WANTED—A few good HORSES. In exchange for first class goods, in good order and universal demand. Address "Trader," care of Box 4078, Chicago.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Responsible Agents, who understand the Machinery business, to canvass the counties of Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, Cook, DuPage, Ogle, Kendall and Will, for the noted Kuhns & Hains' Grain Drill. Address, with references, F. G. WELCH, General Agent, Freeport, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH—A house and lot, or vacant lot, on Monroe street, between Jefferson and Morgan streets. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

BOARDING—A suite of rooms, and a single room, with board, can be obtained at 63 Fourth avenue. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—One large room, with a good closet, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can be had at 111 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—Lumber Dealers and Builders Attention. LONG JOISTS FOR SALE by R. K. SICKFORD, office northwest corner of Lake and West Water streets.

ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD office or room, suitable for one, on or near South Water street, can make a favorable disposition of the same by applying to us. G. PEARSON & CO., 12 South Water street.

CHICAGO CITIZENS' CORPS. This Company will meet for drill on Tuesday evening the 17th inst., at their Armory, in Garrett Block. A few more men will be accepted.

FOR SALE—A two story house and lot. House nearly new. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 88 Randolph street.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES—Attention. All newly elected members, and all those who signed the muster roll Tuesday evening, are hereby notified to be at the Armory this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, sharp. All other persons desirous of joining this corps should be present and begin with the new class.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a Retail Fancy Dry Goods Store, located on one of the best streets in Chicago. Only a few hundred dollars required down. For particulars, address "A Z," through Post Office.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR SOAPS, Manufactured at Newburgh, New York. And sold by all wholesale grocers. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents.

CITY RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE, on North Side, near city limits, price $350 per foot. Also, several valuable corner lots very cheap.

MASONIC—There will be a Special Convocation of LaFayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., at their hall, on Monday evening.

THROAT DISEASES. ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, AND EARLY STAGES OF CONSUMPTION, Cured radically and permanently by a new system of treatment, by DR. AYER, (Late of Cincinnati) celebrated for his very remarkable success. Office at 12 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Entrance on Randolph.

"I do not hesitate to express my warm approval of Dr. Ayer's new system of practice and its effects. Dr. Ayer is candid in the statement of his opinions, and skillful in the treatment of Throat and chest diseases. I would cordially advise my friends who require medical aid to visit Doctor Ayer and try the system for themselves. I am fully satisfied that it will effect speedy and radical cures." "J. B. ALLEN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, (near Cleveland) Ohio."

FOR SALE BY HENRY W. RINGLAND, REAL ESTATE AGENT, ROOM NO. 1, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

House and Lot on West Washington; House and Lot on Wabash avenue; House and Lot on West Adams; House and Lot on Josephine; House and Lot on West Lake; House and Lot on Hubbard; House and Lot on Warren; House and Lot on West Indiana; House and Lot corner Morgan and Hubbard; House and Lot on North Wells; House and Lot on Reuben; House and Lot corner Harrison and Third ave.; House and Lot on Third avenue; House and Lot near Bridgeport; House and Lot on Taylor, near Halsted. A large Hotel in Chicago, cheap.

North-Western Real Estate Agency, HENRY W. RINGLAND, Sale, Exchange, Tax and Loan Agent, Room No. 1, Kingsbury Block, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE OF THOS. B. BRYAN, BRYAN HALL. FIRST CLASS CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

LIFE INSURANCE. The annual statement of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

FRED. S. DAY, AGENT FOR THE ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY OF OTTOWA, ILLINOIS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT For the sale of every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER, A Sure Preventative Against all Billious Complaints.

SCROFULA. 70 State Street, Chicago, Ill. D. A. KNOWLTON, Proprietor, Saratoga Springs.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

FIRE PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati.

VACCINE VIRUS, WARRANTED. ONE DOLLAR. Chicago Homeopathic Pharmacy.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1863.

NEVER, GIVE IT UP.

If such a deplorable state of affairs ensues, that our beloved country is to be divided, the Union dissolved, it can only be brought about by the traitors of our own household—men at the North conniving and acting with the South in its efforts to disrupt the Government.

In the infancy of our Republic, when our population did not exceed three millions, and with an exhausted exchequer, through seven long years of untold misery our ancestors defended with "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," the principles of a Republican Government, which has since conferred so much happiness upon their descendants. With this patrimony enlarged many fold in area and population by more than thirty millions, and with ample means at command, shall we permit a small faction to separate themselves, and rear the standard of rebellion successfully in our midst? Robbing us of the fairest portion of our heritage, sapping the foundation of our property, and sowing broadcast among us an endless source of litigation and animosity, that must again eventuate in bloodshed? No, our treasury is exhaustless; it is self-renewing. We have the resources to continue the war indefinitely; patriots will submit to any tax, any privation, any suffering, but they never can listen, with unblushing cheek, to terms of concession and peace, when the sacrifice is—their country. They have already shown, by rushing in thousands and tens of thousands, to the contest, and braving death in every shape, that country is dearer to them than life; and hundreds of thousands yet remain, who are willing to lay their lives upon the altar of their country before they will submit their necks to the galling yoke of a purse-proud, aristocratic faction, built up on the ruins of the best government ever instituted among men.

If our Government, from its first organization amid the wilds of a new country, in its progress through feeble infancy to manly growth, and a place in the front rank among the Christianized nations of the earth, has been favored of God—as is claimed for it—think ye, Jehovah will withdraw His face from us? That He will now shake us off, when we are striving to rid ourselves of the curse that has brought all these troubles upon us? And, not only so, but that He will favor those who are seeking to perpetuate the curse, to make it, indeed, the *corner stone* of their Government? No, no. He will yet raise up leaders for us, as He did for our sires, who will carry us safely through our trouble.

Military miscarriages have occurred, and they must occur; they are necessary to our military growth; they are necessary to humble us—to bring out the strength of the nation, to develop its resources and to show the world that the "great experiment" is a success. Let no loyal man, then, believe that secession can succeed in its nefarious efforts to carve out a slave oligarchy from the side of our beloved country, nor that the Republic, with its inexhaustible resources of wealth, can ever become so impoverished *to its own citizens*, and as to establish the fatal precedent of permitting a gang of disaffected politicians to lead off a sufficient number of the masses to rend asunder our Government, seize upon its fairest domains and erect alongside of our Republic, with only an imaginary line between, a despotism.

GAUGE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The act of the President in deciding upon five feet, as the gauge of the Pacific Railroad, has been the subject of criticism by the advocates of both broader and narrower gauges. While we can see no particular advantage in favor of that adopted, there are several cogent reasons why the four feet, eight and one-half inch gauge should have been decided upon. If this road is a great military necessity, as has justly been claimed, the aim of its friends and of the Government, will, in a great measure, be defeated by the adoption of the five-foot gauge. There is but one other road in operation with this gauge, which is the "Sacramento Valley," from Sacramento to Folsom, Cal., a distance of twenty-two and one-half miles. The gauge used in the principal Western and Southern States is four feet, eight and one-half inches.

In Ohio, there are six different gauges in use; four railroads with a gauge of 4 feet 8 1-2 inches; twenty of 4 feet, 10 inches; one of 4 feet, 9 1-2 inches; two of 5 feet, 4 inches; one of 5 feet, 10 inches; and two of 6 feet. In Indiana, there is one of 4 feet 10 inches, all others being 4 feet, 8 1-2 inches. In Illinois, two of 4 feet, 10 inches, one of 6 feet, and twenty-one of 4 feet, 8 1-2 inches. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, all are 4 feet, 8 1-2 inches. In Missouri, the H. & St. Jo. R. R. is 4 feet, 8 1-2 inches, all others, 5 feet, 6 inches. In Louisiana, four of 4 feet, 8 1-2 inches, and two of 5 feet, 6 inches.

As will be seen, a great majority of the roads are of the 4 feet, 8 1-2 inch gauge, and especially is this the case in those Western States where connections would be made with the main Pacific or its branches. The events that have transpired during the past three years convince us that we cannot anticipate the future of our country, in all respects. Suppose this road should be constructed, with the five-foot gauge, and the Government found it necessary to transport a large number of troops and heavy trains of supplies, on short notice. In all probability, the rolling stock necessary would be at various points along the line, or, perhaps, at the Western terminus, in which event, the great enterprise would fail to answer the purposes for which it was in part designed and constructed, just at the time most needed, and from which disastrous consequences must ensue. On the other hand, if the 4 feet, 8 1-2 inch gauge, so universally in use, were adopted, in a case of emergency, any desired number of locomotives and cars could be pressed into the service, from connecting roads, with little or no delay. This is not only a possibility, but a very probable case. The disadvantages of a break in gauge have been sufficiently demonstrated, in the delays occasioned in the movement of troops and supplies, during the present war.

It has been argued that the great diversity in widths of track, in the United States, are the results of experiments made by different engineers and builders, and that no gauge has been fully decided upon, as having advantages over all others. The most eminent engineers and experienced railroad men, have given their preference for the 4 feet, 8 1-2 inch gauge; and many would doubtless decide in favor of the five-foot gauge, if the whole railway system was to be decided upon. Had the present extent of railroad communication in the United States been foreseen, Congress would probably have provided, at the outset, for an uniform gauge.

There are some singular facts connected with the history of the introduction of various gauges, two of which we will mention. George Stephenson, the celebrated British engineer, first experimented with propelling power, by placing his machinery upon a wagon, the track or gauge of which was 4 feet 8 1-2 inches in width; hence the adoption, at an early day, of the gauge which is now almost universally used.

The Little Miami Railroad was the first built in the West, and the gauge was fitted to a second-hand construction locomotive, purchased from the Camden and Amboy R. R., which was a 4 feet, 10 inches, which accounts for the introduction of that gauge in the West.

In the construction of several Western roads, there are mechanical differences, purposely devised, in some cases, to prevent co-operation by the use of connecting roads as continuous routes. The newer States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin wisely conformed to the gauge of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and freight cars can now be run through from the interior of Iowa, or from Green Bay, to tidewater at New York or Philadelphia, by the use of wheels of extra wide tread, to enable them to pass on those roads having 1 1-2 inches wider gauge; and if the same gauge had been adopted for the Pacific Railroad, we should then have a continuous, unbroken connection, that could be traversed by the same rolling stock, if desirable, from ocean to ocean, the length of the land. With the five-foot gauge, this is not possible, as there are no other in existence, save one, 22 1-2 miles in length, in California, of the same gauge.

Mechanically speaking, there is no particular advantage in the addition of 3 1-2 inches to the gauge, as the additional space is so meagre as to be unimportant in the construction of either locomotives or cars, and there would be little or no difference in the friction upon curves, or in any other item connected with the operation of the road.

We trust the People, who understand the importance of this matter, considering the Pacific Railroad as a great national thoroughfare, or as a "military necessity," will petition the President to reconsider his decision, and adopt the 4 feet, 8 1-2 inch gauge.

LEGISLATION.

It requires a majority of all the members of each Branch of the Legislature to pass a bill. The Senate consists of twenty-five members—thirteen being the least number that can carry a bill through. The death of Mr. Rodgers reduces the Copperheads to twelve in the Senate, and unless Ogden votes with them, in violation of the trust reposed in him by his constituents, the Copperheads can't pass their swindling apportionment scheme or any other partisan measure. They may pass resolutions, but cannot make laws or appropriate a dollar of money. It is but simple justice to the memory of Mr. Rodgers to say that he was the most patriotic member on the Democratic side of the chamber. He did not sanction or approve the infamous and treasonable schemes in which his partisan colleagues were engaged. He was opposed to the disunion peace resolutions and would have voted against them had he lived.

☞ We are in a fight. We were insulted, badgered, threatened for years in the most provoking manner, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. We were assaulted with deadly weapons, by armies arrayed in battle, and our property to the amount of many millions confiscated, our Government smote, our flag trampled into the dust. The capital of our country threatened, and our nationality and our own liberties greatly imperilled. All this was done without just cause, and in the most contumacious and defiant manner before we took up arms. Since we have commenced to defend ourselves our citizen soldiers have been mobbed and murdered while going to the defense of their country. Our capital has been constantly beleaguered by armed foes—the aristocrats of Europe have been chuckling over our calamities—the rebels have incessantly sought to bring down upon us the arms of foreign nations, and have invited all the pirates of the world to attack our commerce. Our armies have not met with that decisive success that we had hoped—and now, after all this, to run after the rebels and sue for peace is so craven-hearted, white-livered, mean, cowardly and contemptible that we cannot imagine how anything in the image of a man can think of it for a moment. If the contest was between individuals, and one of them should show such poltroonery, he would meet with nothing but universal loathing and disgust.

☞ Should success crown the efforts of the rebels; should by and by peace and separation take place, how long would it be before the Copperhead leaders in the West would seek to imitate the example and "leave New England out in the cold" by establishing another Confederacy here? Upon the result of this contest hangs the Union. Upon it turns the great question of man's capability for self-government. Let us "trust in God and keep our powder dry" and all will yet be well.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS—"DAVID COPPERFIELD"—Household edition; illustrated from drawings by F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert; in four volumes. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Sheldon & Co. of New York have just issued a very beautiful edition of Charles Dickens' "David Copperfield," which is sure to become popular and have a large sale. It would be somewhat out of place to say anything in the shape of criticism upon this admirable novel, which is already so well known, and ranks so deservedly high amongst this class of performances. We, for our part, like it better and better every time we read it, and always find something new and suggestive in it. Our readers will find this edition excellent in all respects, and very convenient to read, both as to its size and typography.

Michigan Republican Convention.

The Michigan Republican State Convention assembled in Detroit on Thursday last. The attendance was very large. F. W. Curtenius of Kalamazoo presided, and made an elegant speech. James V. Campbell of Ottawa county was nominated for Supreme Judge; and Henry C. Knight of Wayne was nominated for Regent of University for the State at large. A series of patriotic resolutions were introduced by Hon. Wm. A. Howard, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Howard also made an eloquent speech.

Remonstrance from the South.

The New Orleans *Delta* of January 29th addresses a "word to the North," in which it asks: "Are those gentlemen at the North, who are crying peace and armistice, aware of the mischief they are doing? Are they aware that in every such utterance they nerve the arms of the enemy and renew the hopes of the rebel army, which is only kept from revolt by promises of a speedy peace, which promises of peace are generally based upon some speech made in Congress or in New York? Is it fair to decry the finance of the country—a country whose resources are such that she can load ships with food and raiment for the subjects of the haughtiest government in Europe—and proclaim that the nation will be ruined if that state paper is not withdrawn and this measure advanced? Why not leave the conduct of the war to the President and his Generals? You say you are determined to fight to the bitter end. Very well."

"What is this measure or that measure," continues the *Delta*—"the adoption or rejection of any particular line of policy on the part of the Administration—to the one great duty of the hour, the absolute crushing of rebellion."

Marine Disaster.

The steamship Ella Warley, from New York for Havana, was run into on Monday night last, at sea, ten miles south of the Highlands, off New York harbor, by the steamer North Star from New Orleans, and sunk in fifteen minutes. The passengers were all saved, but six of the crew were lost. There are various statements as to the responsibility of this disaster. It is stoutly maintained, and as persistently denied, that the officers of the Ella Warley had been drinking freely, and were incapable of managing the ship. Her cargo was worth about $175,000. The Ella Warley will be recollected as formerly a blockade runner between Charleston and Bermuda. She was finally captured, confiscated, and sold to a New York shipping house.

International Agricultural Exhibition.

A Board of Directors appointed for that purpose, has issued a circular announcing that a grand International Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Hamburg, Germany, to be opened on the 14th of July next, and closed on the 20th. The exhibition will take place on the *Heiligengeistfeld* (Field of the Holy Spirit,) and will include horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, agricultural and horticultural implements, machinery, tools, produce, &c. The Commissioners and Judges will be chosen on the principle of internationality, and the competition, for all money premiums and prize medals, is to be unrestricted.

Inventors and manufacturers of agricultural implements and tools, &c., in the United States, wishing to be represented at the proposed Hamburg Exhibition, are requested to apply with full particulars to Robt. Froehlich, 49 Cedar street, New York, who will be prepared to enter into arrangements and impart such information, as will, by means of constant communication with Hamburg, continually reach him. He will give his special attention to American agricultural interests, and enjoying, as he does, rare advantages of becoming thoroughly acquainted with all that relates to this great department through the medium of his Hamburg house, he feels confident of bringing all American articles exhibited, under proper notice.

Union Rally in Indiana.

The Unionists of Indiana are called upon to meet *en masse*, at Indianapolis, on Thursday, the 26th inst. Friends of your country, to the rescue! By your formidable numbers and strong resolves, let it be known that Indiana will ever remain loyal to the Government of our fathers; will submit to no terms with traitors in arms; will not tolerate treason at home; will encourage our soldiers in the field, and assure them that no schemes or machinations which may be devised to sully the fair fame of our noble State, achieved by their valor, shall ever be successful. Invitations to be present have been extended to Gov. Johnson of Tennessee, Gov. Tod of Ohio, Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, Gov. Yates of Illinois, Gov. Ramsay of Minnesota, Gov. Joseph A. Wright, Hon. Henry S. Lane, Hon. James Hughes, Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, and many others.

Death of Nathan Hale.

Nathan Hale, for many years editor and proprietor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, died at his residence in Brookline, near Boston, on Sunday evening last. Mr. Hale was probably the oldest newspaper editor in New England, with the exception, perhaps, of Hon. John Prentiss, of Keene, N. H. He was born at West Hampton, Mass., in 1784. He was a nephew of the patriot spy of the Revolution, and received his name. He graduated at Williams College in 1804. In 1810 he removed to Boston, and in 1814 commenced his editorial connection with the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which continued until the day of his death. It is mentioned by Mr. Buckingham in his "Reminiscences" that Mr. Hale was the first journalist to introduce as a regular feature, editorial comments upon passing events and discussions of public topics. Formerly the newspapers had generally been conducted by printers, who inserted articles from contributors under various signatures, without undertaking to express opinions of their own.

He first introduced steam power presses; and was one of the founders of the *North American Review*. He may also be considered the father of the railroad system in New England, and also of the introduction of pure water in the city of Boston. He was one of the originators of the Boston and Worcester Railroad—the first road of any consequence built in New England—and continued its president from the time it was commenced until his death. There are many other works of public improvement which are intimately connected with his name.

Mr. Hale was a gentleman in the best sense of the term, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and affection of the people of Boston and New England.

Cincinnati Enquirer on General Rosecrans.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, A No. 1 Copperhead, as might have been expected, attacks General Rosecrans in characteristic style—that is to say—malignantly, hypocritically, sneakingly. The head is, "Gen. Rosecrans Lends Himself." We make a few extracts:

We have been pleased with the success which has marked the military career of our old friend and fellow-citizen, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and gratified at the apparently well-deserved reputation which he has achieved.

We were aware that, since his entry into the army, the political opinions of General Rosecrans had undergone a change, and that, in his private conversations, he was wont to indulge in expressions such as are only heard from the lips of Abolitionists of the most radical stripe.

It is not only a party letter, but one of unusual bitterness. It is not only bitter, but vituperative.

Gen. Rosecrans has lent himself. We understand the inducement.

* * To us it is only the evidence that another man has fallen. The letter does not speak the General—the broad and capacious, the cool and balanced intellect suited to the commander of armies; and time will, probably not be long in determining whether the successes which have fallen to his lot are due to accident, or to a force of character which fails to manifest itself in his most disreputable epistle. In a path that is strewed with the bones of so many, we had hoped that Gen. Rosecrans would not venture; and, in observing his entry and his fall, while we have no right to refrain from censure, feelings of pity struggle with the sense of the duty to condemn.

There, the poor treasonable knave thinks he has utterly demolished Gen. Rosecrans, whereas he has only the more fully established his own infamy.

Death of the Viceroy of Egypt.

Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, is dead. He was born in 1822, being the fourth son of Mehemet Ali, by a Circassian slave. He was educated for the naval profession, and rose to be the Grand Admiral of the fleet before he was Viceroy. While living at Alexandria, and holding this rank he was summoned to exchange it for the throne of Egypt. When once fairly seated the new Viceroy developed unexpected qualities as a ruler, and showed himself in a great degree free from Oriental prejudices against the advancement of European civilization. His efforts were given, from an early period, to the reformation of the abuses in his government which had grown up under his predecessors, and had been fostered especially by the weaknesses and vices of Abbas Pasha, his nephew, who was immediately before him on the throne, and like him, died suddenly. His fidelity to the Porte continued throughout his reign, but his administration of home affairs changed for the worse in the later years of his life. He borrowed largely and spent lavishly, to the injury of his credit and little to the benefit of the country in any way. Ibrahim Pasha is his successor, a man of about forty-six years of age, with a reputation for practical talent, which he has hitherto displayed in the management and improvement of his own extensive property, and which it is hoped may be of equal benefit to Egypt in his government of its affairs.

PRACTICAL TREASON.—All the rebel newspapers in the South declare emphatically that the South will consent to peace *on no terms but disunion and a recognition of the Southern Confederacy*. And yet their Northern allies—the cowardly Copperheads—are clamorous for a *cessation of hostilities*, and an amicable arrangement for "restoration." Could anything be more preposterous? Nay, could anything be more treasonable? What the rebels now most need, and what only will save them from being utterly crushed, is time to *recuperate their weakened forces and bankrupt treasury*. These Northern allies know this, and hence their disgraceful and treasonable conduct.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of New Jersey started in a new treasonable track a few days since. A fresh series of resolves were offered, proposing to send five commissioners to proceed to Richmond, and there treat with the rebel authorities for peace. Four of the five commissioners named are of the school which regards peace as only attainable—we might add, as only desirable—through abject prostration to the slave power.

INDIANA SOLDIERS AT CORINTH.—The Indiana soldiers located at Corinth, Miss.—the 66th and 93d regiments—held a meeting at that post on the 31st ult. Lieut. Col. Carr of the 93d, presided. A series of resolutions, in accordance with those passed by our Illinois regiments at the same post, was unanimously adopted by the entire regiments on dress parade.

QUEER.—A large meeting of workingmen was held in Tammany Hall, New York, last week, to protest against the introduction of European mechanics and workingmen into this country. And what is strange and unaccountable in the matter is, that nearly all the speakers and most of the audience were of foreign birth.

☞ It is stated on the authority of the Eastern papers, that Gen. Schenck will resign his place in Congress, he being unwilling to leave the army while the war remains on hand. This will give the infamous Copperhead Vallandigham another opportunity to get into Congress, or at least to make the attempt.

☞ The exact number of killed and wounded in the recent Murfreesboro fight is as follows: killed, 1,507; wounded, 7,157; total, 8,664. The missing amounted to about 2,800; making our total loss, say 11,264.

☞ The English keep the son of the king of Delhi—rightful owner of millions upon millions of treasure, lands, kingdom, &c., in a small prison at Rangoon and allow $6 per month for food and clothes.

☞ Gen. Benham, of Stono Inlet notoriety, has been restored to his position, and it is said, he will be appointed to Hooker's old command.

FATE OF THE SHIP CANAL BILL.

HOW IT WAS SLAUGHTERED.

Coalition of Hostile Monopolies and Copperheads.

[The following letter received by a citizen, from an Illinois man in Washington, in relation to the defeat of the Ship Canal bill, has been handed to us for publication. It throws light on the way the assassination was perpetrated.—ED. TRIB.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Our section of the country has been cruelly and treacherously murdered to-day in the House of Representatives. Our great measure, the Canal bill, is beaten, and a blow has been struck at the interest of the Northwest, more terrible than any blow of the rebellion. Bribery, corruption and cowardice have accomplished the work; the bribery of the railroad companies, who are grinding our producers to the earth, and the cowardice and pusillanimity of the Ohio and Indiana members, who are frightened from their propriety and their convictions by the blustering of a few secessionists and demagogues in their State Legislatures. Pennsylvania, selfish as ever, controlled by her jealousy of New York, and by her Central Railroad, was against it as a unit. The corrupt Weed interest, of New York detached six or eight members from that State from us. Morrill of Vermont, after having passed his Agricultural College bill by Western votes, now turned like a viper upon us, and stung us. Rice of Boston basely betrayed us. T. A. D. Fessenden and Pike of Maine, unmindful of the fact, that by the votes of Western Republicans their fishing bounties are sustained, joined hands with Voorhies and Vallandigham, to cut the throat of the Northwest. This action of the House to-day speaks the language of the railroad monopolists and extortionists to the farmers of the Northwest: we have got you by the throat, by joining hands with secessionists and traitors, we can hold you; we will consume all the profits of your earnings in our freights, and you may help yourselves if you can; you shall be our slaves; we will grow richer, and you shall grow poorer, and you cannot help yourselves; we can control the votes of such men as Kerrigan, Conklin and Odell; from New York city.

The conduct of Pennsylvania has been infamous, with the Speaker and the Chairman of the Ways and Means in collusion, parliamentary law and usage have been violated, to defeat this great measure of justice to the Northwest, and to pour still greater sums into the well gorged pockets of the Pennsylvania railroad company.

The agriculturalists in the Northwest must now turn their minds in some other direction. God only knows what may become of them. Between secessionists and traitors, and the corrupt tools of frightful monopolies and poor cowardly devils, our farmers have a blank prospect before them.

It has become more and more apparent that our bill was defeated by the most damnable combinations between the secessionists and the railroad monopolies. Vallandigham avowed to a man that it would never do to have the bill pass, as that would weaken the project to detach the West and have it given to the Southern Confederacy.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

KING GEORGE C. H., Feb. 7, 1863.

Since Christmas, the 8th Illinois cavalry have manned the picket lines from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, across King George county.

The criminal negligence of the 8th Pennsylvania, (for which all of its officers are now undergoing court-martial,) has been exchanged for the most strict discipline since Col. Gamble took command of the lines, as much to the disgust of the inhabitants as to the safety of his command and the peace of the army.

AN EXPEDITION.

Since the 8th Illinois have been on picket, nothing has occurred to break the quiet along the southern borders of the army of the Potomac, except the occasional arrest of some restless citizen or wandering negro, until within a week. On Friday, Jan. 30th, as a party of five men from company A, in charge of a Sergeant, were returning from a foraging expedition for cattle, nine armed men, dressed in gray, suddenly rose from behind the wayside fence, not thirty feet distant, and, levelling their pieces, shouted: "We've got you now—surrender!" The party had all passed, except the Sergeant, who was riding behind. "Go to hell," he answered—"give me that carbine," and, snatching one from the nearest man, he let them have its contents. The guerillas fired a volley, wounding two of our men severely, when the Sergeant, sending one on with the wounded, charged with the two men he had left, upon the nine "graybacks," who turned and fled. After firing several shots, our men returned. Major Beveridge immediately followed the guerillas, (it was afterwards ascertained that they were citizens, headed by a rebel butternut,) and succeeded in tracing them to houses near our lines.

Three squadrons of the 8th New York cavalry were ordered to report to Major Beveridge of the 8th Illinois, at daylight next morning, and with these and his own reserve, he spent Saturday and Sunday in scouring the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock, for twenty miles below our lines. One squadron went to the east by Westmoreland Court House—another a little a farther West, while Major Beveridge scouted near the Rappahannock, going as far as Leeds on that river, fifteen miles below King George Court House. Several citizens were arrested and sent in for trial. At Leeds a rebel sutler was taken, with a valuable load of Yankee Notions—just such things as the rebels are most in need of—which he had succeeded in smuggling across the Potomac and thus far toward rebeldom.

Two other sutlers were taken on their way to the Potomac, and a letter intercepted from a rebel Lieutenant to his "deer Mary Jane," saying that four of them had met a dozen Yanks, killed them and got away safe—a good sample of Southern reports.

From information gained it is believed that large quantities of the less bulky articles of clothing, etc., are constantly being smuggled over the Potomac and the country below our lines to the rebels.

JACKSON'S ARMY GONE.

There are evidently no bodies of rebel soldiery between the Rappahannock and Potomac, though within the last few weeks large numbers have secretly crossed the river to visit their families before leaving for North Carolina, and several have been taken within our lines.

The rebel pickets along the Rappahannock have been much weakened within a few weeks. Jackson's army has disappeared from the vicinity of the river, and it is certain that a large part of it is now in North Carolina. (The rebs have a strange facility for moving troops at times when the "grand army" with all the aid that Northern money can give, sticks in the mud.)

THE WEATHER.

Since the last attempt of a forward movement, it has rained or snowed with only an occasional ray of sunshine, and the roads are in an almost impassable condition.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

We believe that its material is as good as that of any army the world ever saw; why it cannot be handled, is a mystery to us. But if you could hear the curses that run through this army, against politicians, it would not be difficult to tell where to place the blame. The only thing that can dishearten or demoralize the army, which its late reverses most assuredly have not done, is the belief that they are engaged in a politician's war and not their country's cause. Notwithstanding the fact that the New York *Herald* is the only paper which ever openly finds its way here, the *esprit du corps*, the undercurrent which pervades the whole rank and file of this army of the Potomac, is most strongly and resolutely against any peace, except that which they conquer, upon terms which they dictate.

FARNSWORTH'S BRIGADE.

Some time since, the Chicago TRIBUNE suggested that Farnsworth's brigade be transferred to the West. While there is any work to do, we are happy to remain and share with our Eastern brothers-in-arms, to whom common hardships and dangers, and many proofs of their patriotism and courage, have endeared us. But this is a fighting brigade; the transference has long been talked of by its members, and with the prospect of a long season of necessary inactivity here, it seems to be generally and earnestly wished. XYZ.

Great War Meeting at Lane, Ogle County.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LANE, Ogle County, Feb. 14, 1863.

Yesterday (Friday) evening a most enthusiastic war meeting was held at this place. Although but little effort was made to call together the people, there was an immense gathering of farmers, with their wives and daughters from the surrounding country—many having come a distance of sixteen to twenty miles to be present at the demonstration. The meeting was held in a large new hall, and every inch of standing room was covered. Willard Flagg, Esq., was Chairman and Mr. Clark, Secretary of the meeting. E. A. Storrs, Esq., of Chicago, was then introduced to the audience and delivered a stirring war speech—eloquently and forcibly defending the President in issuing his Proclamation of the 1st of January; denouncing with telling sarcasm and invective the Copperheads and Copperhead Legislators of this State; and exposing the traitorous designs of the so-called Peace Commissioners. Mr. Storrs was followed by Rev. Job Moxom, formerly Chaplain of the 58th regiment, of Illinois Volunteers, and who led a company at the battle of Shiloh, where he was severely wounded,—having three balls through him—and who is still going on a crutch. Mr. Moxom, therefore, had some right to speak on this war, and that he did with great vigor and earnestness.

The audience was remarkably attentive throughout the delivery of these addresses, and whenever the President's Proclamation was alluded to, the entire building shook with the demonstrations of applause. It was evident to all that the people of Ogle and Lee counties, at least, are thorough—not only in their support of the Administration, but also in their determination to make the country too hot for a single traitor or sneaking, cowardly Copperhead.

Of these latter, we understand, there are twelve or fifteen in Lane—some of them dependent on the loyal people of Ogle and Lee counties for a flourishing business; but this will be stopped. Copperheads can no longer fatten on the patronage of the loyal and patriotic people of Lane and the adjoining country—they must hereafter look only to traitors for their support.

During the evening, Mr. Flagg, assisted by a choir, sung with telling effect the "Battle of Fort Donelson," "Kingdom Coming," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

The following resolutions were read and adopted, during the course of the proceedings:

Resolved, That as loyal citizens of a free and loyal State, we now hold, as we have ever held, that the war now waged by the Government of the United States against rebels in arms denying allegiance to it, was unjustly and without cause forced upon the Government, and that the objects for which the war is waged, are the preservation of our national unity and integrity and the overthrow of armed rebellion.

Resolved, That in waging war for these purposes, it is not only the right, but the sworn and solemn duty of the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to use every means recognized by the laws and usages of civilized warfare, to strengthen the arms of the Government and cripple and destroy the strength and resources of the enemy; that we regard the Proclamation of the President, issued on the 1st day of January, 1863, declaring freedom to slaves in rebellious States, as an efficient means of weakening the enemy and strengthening ourselves, as one dictated by necessity, justified by the Constitution and recognized by the rules and usages of war; that so believing, this act of the President is entitled to, and will receive, our hearty, vigorous and united support.

Resolved, That we hold the integrity of our national Union as superior to every other consideration: to secure which we are ready to devote our lives and treasure, and pledge ourselves to the hearty and earnest support of every means recognized by the laws of nations which may be adopted by the Administration to secure that result.

Resolved, That we can discuss propositions of peace upon no other basis than that of the preservation in all its integrity of our national Union; that we regard any attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from the other, in feeling or interest, as a crime of the greatest enormity; and that we denounce the action of the State Legislature, looking towards an armistice for the purpose of concluding a disgraceful peace upon the basis of a severed government, as unqualified treason, as base and wicked as that which instigated and has thus far upheld the rebellion.

It was also resolved that the above resolutions be published in the Chicago TRIBUNE and in the Ogle County *Reporter*. T. F.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The Matter Presented in two Letters from Illinois Ladies.

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On Sunday, February 1st, several men deserted from my regiment, the 62d Illinois. Two of these deserters are Alonzo P. Lakin, of Salem, Marion county, and Joseph D. Moore, of Jefferson county. Letters have come to each of these two since their desertion, and have been examined, and I now send you copies of each, for publication. The first, to Lakin, is from his mother, and, strange and unnatural as it may seem for a mother to advise her son to bring eternal disgrace and infamy upon himself and her, it is written with the deliberate purpose of suggesting and urging desertion. The lady begins with a graphic portrayal of the horrible wickedness of the war "to enforce Old Abe's Proclamation," by which soldiers engaged in it are compelled to "rob and steal for a support," and goes on with the following appeal, which I give in her own words, and with her own rebel orthography:

"o my son fall on your knees before the judge of all the earth and pray him to deliver you from that living hell; o do my son, he will do it if you put your trust in him, he has protected you through all those troubles, tell John to pray all the time to that god a bove that rools all things he will shurely perform it if you ask a right. if you take that matter in your one hands, do that with the most caution that you ever did in all your life. paw maid some arraingments with a young man for your benifit, it wouldn't do to tell his name. o my son dont be rash in what you do. wey every thing well before you take any step, remember that it is not like leeving home. dont do anything until you ask god to help you. if you do so he will bring you saf home. tim frazure has not got home yet nor he wont until they bring him in coffin. they took abe conklin to his regement in irons. their is souldiers passing all the time. we have had some troubel with those soulders, their has bin no blud shed as yet but I look for it every day. they call me the she devil the old secesh. * * * * alonzo we have not gained one signal victory cince this hellish war comenst. their never was such a slaughter of men as their has bin Vixburg and Murfersborow. john morgan has got twenty thousand gurilars. his object is not to kill men, it is to take prisnors parole them and send them home. if you are taken prisnor dont go back to your regement if you can help it."

This is not an isolated case. The mails from Illinois teem with correspondence of like character and purpose. But few mails reach my regiment which do not contain letters like the above, offering insult to the true hearted soldier, and presenting a seductive and dangerous lure to the few who are weak and cowardly. I am proud to say that hitherto my regiment has stood nobly and manfully by its integrity. A few cowards, finding that cowardice has ceased to be a disgrace in Illinois, and preferring the guilt of perjury on their souls to the terrors of the battle field, have slunk away to seek the asylum offered at home to cowards and poltroons. But these are ignoble exceptions to the general character of the 62d. I have known men in my regiment to tear with indignation, letters from their own fathers and brothers, which contained base and dishonorable propositions and suggestions similar to the above. Still, if there is any law which will reach those who in Illinois give aid and comfort to the enemy, and if there are enough true and loyal men in the State to enforce it, without calling us away from the work in which we are engaged, I would be glad to see these infamous wretches, who tamper with the army, engaged in fighting the country's battles, brought summarily to justice.

The other letter is from the wife of the deserter Moore, and is in gratifying contrast with the first. It seems Moore [illegible] and been writing home soliciting [illegible] advice to desert, and it seems he don't get it. This lady says:

"I [illegible] seat myself this evening to drop you a few lines to let you know that we are all well and hope this will find you in good health, and with better motives, or better intentions at least. I received yours of the 17th, and was glad to hear from you. I was also sorry to hear that you were so dissatisfied. I want to know if you did not enlist for three years or during the war. If you did may God give you enough stability of purpose to act the man, and not the coward. I do not expect that you will like my letter, but I will commit everything to God, and I have faith to believe that he will do what is best. I know, my dear, that it is hard to stay away from those we love, but when duty commands, I am willing to go. I will go myself, if necessary, and leave my little family. * * * * But I believe you are turning secesh, or you would not be so dissatisfied. I expect that many of the rebel families suffer; but let them return to their allegiance, lay down their arms, and go home and take care of their wives and little ones, as people should do. Do not the rebels know that, when they take your provisions from you, you will have to take from them? Little would they care for taking what little I have if I did cry about it, and my children too. Well, I will tell you all I have got to say about your skedaddling. In Congress they have passed a bill to strike enough money to pay off all the soldiers. So do you stay where you are till you get your money, and send it to me, and then go South, and pass yourself off as one of Price's men, so that they will not shun you as a deserter, and then marry some rich heiress, and live a happy and contented life. Then I will sorrow for you all that I can, and take the best care of our little ones that I can, until the war is over, and then, if it suits me, I will marry a soldier, or some one else that will love my children. Poor little Ella says that she expects Pa is dead, and I will let her think so, if you leave us; for it will be pleasanter to her, when she grows up, to think that her Pa was killed doing his duty, than to think that he deserted, and ran away from the army. For you said that you could go somewhere else if I did not want to see you. But I must tell you that my happiest moments are when I am with you."

Noble Mary Moore! A name that ought to live in history with the Spartan mothers, and the heroic women of the Revolution! If that pure and hearty patriotism, and that exalted honor, which breathes in this letter, animated the nation, it would be worth to us, I know not how many regiments of men, but it would give us victory.

JAS. M. TRUE, Col. 62d Ill. Inf.

A Good Movement.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, MOUND CITY, Ill., Feb. 13th, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I send you the following for publication and hope others may be induced to follow the example of these young men.

H. Wardner, Surgeon U. S. V.

We, the undersigned soldiers, pledge our sacred word of honor that we will not make use of any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or beer from this day until the expiration of our term of service—let us be on duty wherever we may, or under whatever circumstances we may be placed—unless it be for medicinal purposes, and then only when prescribed by a physician of acknowledged reputation for honesty, as well as for skill in his profession:

W. H. Milligan co. A, 10th Iowa.
W. H. Revier, H, 29th Ill.
N. Leslie Hoss, H, 29th Ill.
F. W. Hoover, H, 11th Ill.
J. S. Whitley, B, 10th Ill.
James Dunn, F, 44th Ill.
Enos Hattel, C, 2d Iowa.
Henry H. Hurst, G, 20th Ill.
D. S. Ambrose, G, 29th Ill.
T. H. Murray B, 28th Ill.
James J. Miller, I, 24 Ind.
Wm. Curfman, B, 28th Ill.
James Galihur, F, 7th Iowa.
George Kunce, B, 31st Ill.
George Roy, H, 44th Ind.
Alonzo Cole, B, 56th Ohio.
John R. Bossang, G, 2d Ill. artillery.
Wm. R. Breen, C, 18th Ill.

A Word of Caution.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In a recent copy of the Glasgow (Scotland) *Citizen* I notice that a person signing himself A. G. Burns, an itinerant vocalist by profession, writes from Ogdensburgh as follows:

"Our paper money is composed of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents in shinplasters. You may travel for a week and not see five shillings' worth of silver. I do not know when this cursed war may end. There is great distress among the poorer classes here, and there are thousands going to take part in the war just to get a living—not through patriotism."

I understand that the fellow who wrote the above intends lifting up the light of his countenance in the Northwest during the present season—his main object in doing so being to pick up a few of those despicable "shinplasters," which we call United States currency. As a loyal American citizen, although a native of the same country that produced Burns, (I don't mean Robert, but A. G.,) I think it my duty to give him this first-rate notice through your columns, and suggest that he, and all like-minded, would do well to stay at home till this "cursed war may end." Such distinguished foreign visitors are not wanted.

SCOTO-AMERICANUS.

THE INDIANA SOLDIERS.

Their Memorial from the Army of the Cumberland to the General Assembly.

The memorial of the Indiana soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland, to the Indiana Legislature, we published several weeks since. Its tone of pure patriotism will be recollected by all. Accompanying the memorial were the following resolutions, which we also published, but which will bear repeating:

Resolved, That we are unconditionally and determinedly in favor of the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That we will sustain our State and Federal authorities with money and supplies in all their efforts to sustain the Union and prosecute the war.

Resolved, That we will discountenance every action and influence tending to increase animosities at home, or to afford consolation and hope to our enemies in arms, and that we will co-operate only with those who will stand by the Union, and by those who are fighting the battles of the Union.

Resolved, That we tender to Gov. Morton the thanks of his grateful friends in the army, for his extraordinary efforts in their behalf, and assure him that neither time nor the corrupting influence of party spirit, shall ever estrange the soldiers from the soldiers' friend.

VOTES OF APPROVAL.

The annexed certificates will show by whom the foregoing memorial and resolutions were approved:

The Captains and officers commanding the respective companies of the 6th all sign the memorial, and certify that each of their companies voted unanimously in favor of the foregoing memorial and resolutions, and Lieut. Col. Tripp certifies that the signatures embrace all the commissioned officers on duty in the regiment.

FIFTEENTH INDIANA.

At a dress parade of this regiment the foregoing memorial and resolutions were read to the regiment, and a vote taken thereon, resulting in the approval of the same without a dissenting voice; to which we, the commissioned officers of said regiment hereby certify and also cordially endorse the same ourselves.

Here following the signatures of all the officers commanding the respective companies in the regiment.

SEVENTEENTH INDIANA.

The officers of this regiment hereby certify, on honor, that the above memorial and resolutions were read to and unanimously adopted by the regiment at an undress parade, held for that purpose, this day, and that the sentiments therein contained are cordially approved by us.

Here followed the names of every officer commanding the respective companies, and the certificate of Adjutant J. J. Howard that said names compromise all the officers present with the regiment at the time.

Appended to the reported action of the 17th regiment is the following:

GENERALS AND FIELD OFFICERS.

We, the undersigned, heartily endorse the foregoing memorial and resolutions:

J. J. Reynolds, Maj. Gen.
John Levering, Capt. & A. Q. M.
Alex. A. Rice, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.
Milo S. Hascal, Brig. Gen.
E. R. Kerstetter, Capt. and A. A. G.
N. P. McKinsey, Lieut. 40th Ind. Vol., and A. D. C.
John T. Wilder, Col. 17th Ind., commanding 1st brigade, 5th division, 14th army corps.
Green F. Shields, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.
J. S. Dewey, Lieut. and A. D. C.
H. S. Dewey, 1st Lieut. A. C. S.

TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA.

The officers commanding the companies of this regiment certify that the foregoing Memorial and resolutions were read to their respective companies, and a vote taken on the same; and that they were unanimously adopted by each company, except one dissenting vote in company C.

M. Gooding, Col. Commanding.
Tom. Shea, Major.
Will A. Adams, Adjutant.
Lou. Smith, Q. M.
J. P. COLLIN, Maj. Com'dg.

TWENTY-NINTH INDIANA.

I certify that the foregoing memorial and resolutions were read to our regiment, and a vote taken on each resolution separately, and acquiesced in; and that the whole was the unanimous expression of the regiment.

THIRTIETH INDIANA.

Capt. Wm. Dawson, commanding this regiment, certifies that the following names attached to the foregoing memorial and resolutions comprise the officers belonging to said regiment; and that upon the said memorial and resolutions being read to the non-commissioned officers and privates, they were the unanimous expression of the same; and without a dissenting voice were fully concurred in.

Here follow the names of all the officers commanding the several companies.

THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA.

The foregoing memorial and resolutions are signed by Fred. Erdelmeyer, Lieut. Colonel commanding, and by all the officers in command of the respective companies.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.

The officers commanding companies in this regiment sign the same and certify that the men present on parade voted unanimously in favor of the foregoing memorial and resolutions.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA.

The 38th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Colonel Griffin commanding, is the only Indiana regiment in this Brigade. They have been absent from camp for several days on special duty, and will not probably return in time to express themselves on the foregoing memorial. I will [illegible] state that from my knowledge of the officers and men of the regiment I feel assured that resolutions so patriotic and just could not fail to receive their unanimous and hearty approval.

B. F. Scribner, Colonel commanding 1st Brigade.
G. H. Devol, 1st Lieut. A. A. G.

THIRTY-NINTH INDIANA.

The commanders of companies in this regiment all sign the memorial and certify that it and the resolutions were unanimously and heartily endorsed by the men of their respective commands.

FORTIETH INDIANA.

The officers of this regiment certify that a vote was taken on the memorial and resolutions on the 25th of January, 1863, by all the officers and men belonging thereto who were present, and that the result was as follows:—320 enlisted men for and 7 against. Lieut. James Bragg refused to vote for or against.

FORTY-SECOND INDIANA.

The Adjutant of this regiment certifies that there were 26 commissioned officers present, 25 of whom signed the memorial and resolutions, and that the same were read to the men, numbering 179, of whom 148 voted for, and 31 declined to vote—none against them.

FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA.

The officers of this regiment certify that the men, on dress parade, being formed into hollow square, and the foregoing memorial and resolutions being read, and the question being taken by "shoulder arms," every gun was raised. There were then proposed three cheers for our glorious State and State officers, which were given in a manner indicative of Indiana soldiers.

FIFTY-FIRST INDIANA.

The commissioned officers of this regiment certify that the above memorial and resolutions were submitted to the members of the regiment, and unanimously adopted by them, and are signed by the field and line officers.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.

Capt. John L. McGraw, commanding the regiment, certifies that the names of the company officers attached to the memorial were all the commissioned officers present, with one exception; and that the same having been read to the regiment on dress parade, and a vote taken thereon, four-fifths of all present voted in favor, and that the officers endorse the same.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INDIANA.

The field and line officers of this regiment sign the same and certify that the memorial and resolutions were presented to said regiment while on parade for their adoption or disapproval, and that the same were adopted and approved by every member, except one, a private of Co. H, who cast his vote in disapproval of the same.

SEVENTY-SECOND INDIANA.

The officers of this regiment and all those commanding companies sign the memorial, and certify that the same, with its resolutions, was read to the regiment on dress parade and unanimously adopted.

SEVENTY-THIRD INDIANA.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the regiment, the following resolution was unanimously adopted with the exception of Lieutenants Fry, of Co. A, and Boyd, of Co. F:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the spirit manifested and the action already taken by the different regiments from our State, at this crisis in our national and State affairs, and that we deem it to be eminently fit and proper that said resolutions should be presented to our representatives as our sentiments in regard to the course which they should pursue at this juncture, and our protest against the machinations of a few domestic traitors, who would wrest from Indiana the proud title which she has so nobly won in the prosecution of this war for the upholding of the integrity and stability of our Government.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA.

The officers of this regiment cordially endorse and approve the foregoing memorial and resolutions, and certify that the same were submitted to a vote of the regiment, numbering 34 officers and 619 men, and were enthusiastically adopted.

SEVENTY-NINTH INDIANA.

The field officers and all Com. com'ders sign the memorial and resolutions; and the Colonel certifies that these were all the officers present, the others being dead, absent, sick or wounded; and that the whole regiment voted in the affirmative without one dissenting vote.

EIGHTY-SECOND INDIANA.

The field officers and all company commanders sign the same and certify that the memorial and resolutions were read to the regiment when formed in a hollow square, the better to hear and understand the same, and that a vote was taken thereon and every officer and man present in the regiment voted for them.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INDIANA.

All the officers present of the 86th regiment signed the memorial and resolutions, and the same were read to the regiment on dress parade, and were unanimously adopted by both officers and men.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INDIANA.

The field officers of this regiment and all the company officers sign the memorial and resolutions and certify that the same were read in the hearing of the entire regiment present, and were unanimously adopted; first adopting the memorial and then the resolutions *seriatim*.

HUNDRED AND FIRST INDIANA.

The Lieut. Colonel Commanding, certifies that the memorial and resolutions were read to the 101st regiment, 450 men being present, and the yeas and nays being called, the sentiments contained therein were unanimously adopted.

FIFTH INDIANA BATTERY.

The memorial and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the officers and soldiers of the 5th Indiana battery.

SEVENTH INDIANA BATTERY.

The memorial and resolutions were read to the battery, and all but two members voted to approve and adopt the same.

EIGHTH INDIANA BATTERY.

The memorial and resolutions were read to all the members of the company present and approved by the following vote: Yeas 45, nays 25. The commissioned officers were unanimously in favor of their adoption.

TENTH INDIANA BATTERY.

The memorial and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the company of the 10th battery.

CRUSHING A COPPERHEAD ORGAN.

More Chances for "Warnings."

The following orders suppressing the circulation of the Chicago secesh organ in the districts named, have been sent to us for publication:

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.
HEADQUARTERS POST OF HUMBOLDT, HUMBOLDT, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.

Special Order No. 11.

All copies of the Chicago *Times* found at this Post will be immediately seized and destroyed, and unless the person carrying them is known to be loyal, he will be held for examination. Provost Marshal will instruct the Provost Guard to keep a vigilant lookout for copies of said paper, and notify news-dealers to bring no more to this station.

By order of J. RICHMOND, Col. Com'd'g Post.
D. W. MUNN, Post Adjt.

POST OF INDEPENDENCE, MO.
HEADQUARTERS 5TH CAVALRY, M. S. M., INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Jan. 25, 1863.

Special Order No. 4.

Porter McClanahan, Postmaster at Independence, Missouri, is hereby ordered to return to the publishers, every copy of a newspaper known as the *Crisis*, published by Sam. Medary, of Columbus, Ohio, that may be received hereafter through the mail. He will also report to me the names of all parties who have been receiving said paper—also the Chicago *Times*—through this office.

By order of W. R. PENICK, Col. 5th Cavalry, M. S. M.

In addition to the above, an order is also issued to stop their circulation in Cass county, and Lieut. Col. P. A. Thompson is charged with its execution.

Major Wm. Drumhiller, commanding post at Kansas City, is charged with the execution of the same order at that point.

Petitions are also on file here at Gen. Curtis' headquarters, praying that for the welfare of the State, and for the sake of its loyalty and every good interest, that these papers be banished from its limits, and prohibited from circulation in this department. This is precisely what should be done. There are no meaner or more bitter secessionist organs in the South to-day than this same Chicago *Times* and Columbus *Crisis*. The course which Col. Penick has adopted should be followed throughout the country. And especially should these papers not be tolerated by the people of the free States, who are striving to put down a rebellion which these very papers in their own midst are doing all in their power to maintain. T. H. S.

List of Officers in Southern Prisons.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1863.

The following Western officers are now confined in the Libby (Richmond) and Atlanta, Ga., prisons:

IN LIBBY PRISON, JANUARY 22, 1863.

First Lieut. J. Dewald, 106th Ohio.
Col. A. B. Moore, 104th Illinois.
Capt. W. R. Hayes, 11th Illinois Cavalry.

IN THE PRISON AT ATLANTA, GA.

First Lieutenant J. P. Fleming, 101st Ohio.
" J. A. Scomarhan, 42d Illinois.
" W. R. Townsent, 42d Illinois.
" J. H. Harnbrack, 1st Tennessee.
" J. F. Cook, 90th Ohio.
" G. Hollister, 2d Ohio.
" Thos. G. Cockran, 77th Penn.
" A. G. Brown, 49th Ohio.
" D. Snudgrass, 74th Ohio.
" R. A. Welds, 34th Illinois.
" H. R. Elliott, 79th Illinois.
" W. H. Garbeden, 36th Indiana.
" J. Clark, 31st Indiana.
" A. Barwick, 31st Ohio.
" J. H. Elliott, 36th Illinois.
" S. H. Wakeman, 36th Illinois.
" A. Young, 22d Illinois.
" W. Billings, 10th Ohio.
" Thos. Barr, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
" A. Hess, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
" D. Parsley, 2d Indiana Cavalry.
" J. W. Halsop, 2d Indiana Cavalry.
" E. Barnett, 2d Indiana Cavalry.
Second Lieut. G. W. Daily, 2d Indiana cavalry.
" W. W. Brush, 2d Indiana cavalry.
" J. R. Williams, 2d Indiana Cavalry.
" W. R. Lawrence, 73d Indiana.
" E. E. Burritt, 21st Michigan.
" C. E. Tawburg, 18th Indiana.
" G. J. Winters, 89th Indiana.
" M. A. Smith, 36th Illinois.
" Wm. Lishman, 22d Illinois.
" J. Kovah, 2d Missouri.
" E. G. Hall, 11th Michigan.
" L. R. Westcott, 38th Illinois.
" J. Moore, 30th Indiana.
" H. J. Gass, 80th Indiana.
" J. H. Bladgett, 75th [illegible]
" Isaac B. White, 49th Ohio.
" J. B. Carm[illegible], 1st Illinois artillery.
" [illegible] McCormick, 31st Illinois.
" [illegible], 59th Ohio.
" J. H. Anchors, 78th Pennsylvania.
" G. Morehant, 15th Missouri.
Brig. [illegible] A. Willich.
Col. Wm. C. Williams, 44th Indiana.
Lieut. Colonel R. R. Stewart, 2d Indiana cavalry.
" Douglas Hapeman, 104th Illinois.
" D. M. Dunn, 29th Indiana.
" J. H. Shankling, 42d Indiana.
" F. Swanwick, 22d Illinois.
Major J. H. Widmer, 104th Illinois.
" D. J. Hall, 89th Illinois.
" G. W. Fitzsimmons, 30th Indiana.
" Silas Miller, 36th Illinois.
" J. L. Treanor, 5th Kentucky.
Captain Christ Beck, 2d Indiana cavalry.
" J. U. Kridler (Dayton,) 105th Ohio.
" D. D. Briggs, 2d Indiana cavalry.
" A. Abeel, 4th Michigan cavalry.
" W. P. Edgarton, 1st Ohio Light artillery.
" D. Kavanaugh, 6th Indiana.
" W. S. Wood, 34th Illinois.
" Thos. Whiting, 89th Illinois.
" [illegible] Merritt, 36th Illinois.
" A. B. Hobbs, 36th Illinois.
" A. Berry, 90th Ohio.
" J. G. Crowell, 89th Indiana.
" O. G. Nagley, 79th Illinois.
" P. E. Campbell, 36th Illinois.
" John Becker (Cincinnati) 1st Kentucky.
" A. McMore, 75th Illinois.
" W. O. Wheeler, 31st Indiana.
" H. A. Barnarman, 22d Illinois.
" H. Deversey, 22d Indiana.
" J. P. Duffey, 36th Indiana.

You will please publish, and oblige many friends.

Jos. Good, Capt. Co. B, 108th Reg. O. V. I., And Assistant Provost Marshal, Gallatin, Tennessee.

BURNSIDE TO TAKE THE FIELD.

The Ninth Army Corps Going to Fortress Monroe.

Preparations are in progress for important movements of Gen. Hooker's army, the results of which cannot but be damaging to the rebellion. In fact the initial movement has already commenced. More than this it would not be prudent to say.

The New Haven Palladium publishes the following, dated Alexandria, Feb. 7:

The 9th army corps, Gen. Smith commanding, moved yesterday from the army of the Potomac. They were ordered to report to Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe. Their destination is probably North Carolina. It is reported that General Burnside will take command.

The 8th, 11th, 15th and 16th Connecticut regiments, under command of Gen. Harland, were this morning on board the John Brooks, ready to depart.

Capture of a Slaver by Wilkes.

Commodore Wilkes has lately captured the steamer Noc Daque, a slaver, on the coast of Yucatan. The vessel had landed 1,300 slaves near Cenfuegos, and was then sold to parties at Havana, though in the name of a "Mobile merchant." Mr. Helm, the Confederate agent at Havana, gave her papers, &c., and she was to go to the Isla Mujeres on the coast of Yucatan. Wilkes went in pursuit of her, and found her there. On his approach the Confederate flag was raised, but seeing the stars and stripes, the English was substituted, and then again the Mexican flag was hoisted. Of course Wilkes claimed her as a slaver and as a rebel vessel. The authorities, thinking they also had a claim on her, finally delivered the steamer over to Wilkes to be sent to a port in the United States for adjudication, where it is to be decided whether the Mexicans have any claim or not, and what proportion.

The Great Reaction.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

OLNEY, Ill., Feb. 8, 1863.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—On last Saturday there was an election held here for Town Trustees and Police Justice—a square out and out fight between the peace pro-slavery rebel sympathizing Copperheads, and the Democrats and Republicans of the war-for-the-Union stripe. The Copperheads were beaten by a majority of fifty. Last year the Democratic candidates were elected by about forty majority. Hurrah for Old Abe and the Proclamation! (I see the cowardly sneak, Richardson, dodged the vote for paying the Western troops.) RICHLAND.

The Defense of the Harriet Lane.

[From the Houston Telegraph, Jan. 3.]

Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lea defended their ship like brave men. All the crew stood by their ship to the last, and I feel proud to pay this tribute to brave men, although they be our enemy. The funeral of Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lea was attended by a large concourse of citizens and soldiers this day, and a soldier's last tribute was paid to the remains of these brave officers.

☞ The New Albany *Ledger* says that Mrs. Magee of Rowena, Wells county, Indiana, has presented her spouse during the last three years and a half with no less than twelve children, all of whom are alive. The births occurred as follows: June 24th, 1858, one child; June 30th, 1859, two children; May 29th, 1860, two children; March 29th, 1861, three children; February 13th, 1862, four children. In these war times Mrs. M.'s services in recruiting infantry are invaluable.

☞ Arthur Shawcross, the son of an English nobleman, who had run through a wild career of dissipation, was smothered to death in New York, Monday night, while under the influence of a narcotic, which he had taken as a relief from the effects of a prolonged and violent spree.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday says: "We learn upon good authority that preparations are in progress for important movements of Gen. Hooker's army, the results of which cannot but be most damaging to the rebellion. In fact the initial movement has already commenced. More than this it would not be prudent to say."

ILLNESS OF SENATOR HALE.—Hon. John P. Hale has been for some days dangerously ill of erysipelas, but is now considered out of danger.

78 LAKE STREET.—We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of CORSETS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, Velvet and Trimming Ribbons, BUGLE AND STEEL TRIMMINGS, GILT AND JET DRESS BUTTONS, SILK AND WORSTED Embroidery and Dress Braids, THREADS, &c., &c., All of which we will sell at less than NEW YORK PRICES for net cash. Close buyers are invited to call. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

GROCERIES. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., 75 South Water street, Chicago, Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE, EMBRACING Sugars, Fish, Teas, Tobacco, Coffees, Rice, Syrups, Spices, Molasses, Soaps, Dried Fruit, WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line. We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago. Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

GROCERIES. 16 & 18 STATE STREET. C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERIES. Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

CLOTH HOUSE. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 Lake street, Have now in store the largest stock of COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SATINETS, Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons, And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for OFFICER'S UNIFORMS. Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

SUTLER'S GOODS, WINTER GOODS, DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, And the most extensive and attractive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO. ☞ Orders accompanied with money or reference secure our best attention. BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

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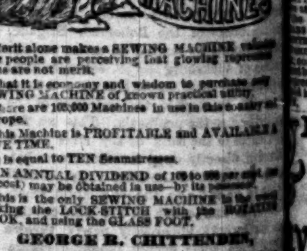

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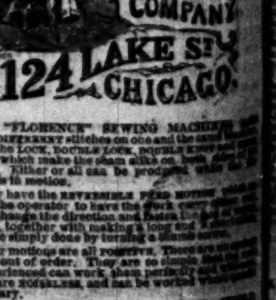

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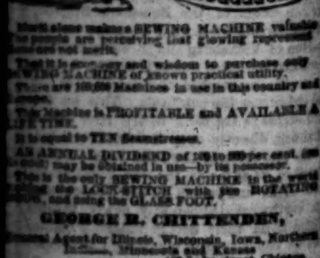

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W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

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RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

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NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Ashley Catherine mrs — Andre Minnie mrs — Abbott Kate miss — Annette miss — Adams H P mrs — Anthony Mary mrs — Allen L M mrs — Arthur Mary miss — Allen Netta miss — Atkins Mary mrs — Alwood Margaret miss — Avery Chas mrs — Adams Fannie miss — Armitage Elmira mrs — Armstrong Lucretia mrs — Axtell Minnie M miss

B

Bassell Emily miss — Babcock Helen M mrs — Blakeley Susan — Block Lizzie mrs — Bliss Mary E — Blynn Bittie mrs — Bliss Henry W mrs — Blake M C mrs — Blakeley Louisa mrs — Bowman Mary Ann mrs — Boyer Rose miss — Bradwell Dollie miss — Briggs Elvira P mrs — Buchanan Sarah E C mrs — Burke Sarah E miss — Bush Mary J mrs — Bickford Emeline mrs

C

Caddin Jennie miss — Coggshall Emily miss — Calkins E P mrs — Coker Hannah mrs — Campbell Mary A miss — Coon Lydia S mrs — Coakley Christina — Cook Sarah miss — Coman Matilda mrs — Conley Mary miss — Corlotte Eleanor miss — Cowen Mary mrs — Crosby Parmie T miss — Crum Emily V mrs — Crone Nancy mrs — Cristman Mary miss — Creed John mrs — Crafford Mary Ann mrs — Cole Susan miss — Culin Winnifer — Curran Lizzie — Curran Margaret miss — Cobb Alice S miss

D

Daily Bridget miss — Doyle Mary E miss — Davis Mary mrs — Dowling mrs — Davenport Ira mrs — Dowd Catharine mrs — Delancy Ellen — Downey Ellen miss — DeMay H H mrs — Dowd Ellen mrs — Deitrick John mrs — Dorsett Mary mrs — Dillon Helen L mrs — Duncan M mrs — Dillon Amy miss — Dufey Elizabeth mrs — Dickson Nellie miss — Dunnavan Mary mrs — Dickinson E C mrs — Dundon Ellen miss — Donovan Margaret — Dunn Julia mrs — Denniker Ella miss — Duleord Mary miss — Dunham L mrs

E

Eddy Olive miss — Elliott James mrs — Ebbage C miss — Ellison Rachel miss — Edwards Jennie O miss — Emerson Lyman M mrs — Edwards Margaret A mrs — Enright Ann miss — Eden Mary Jane miss — Enright Elizabeth mrs — Elliott Hattie Louise mrs — Evarts Hattie miss

F

Flemming Abby miss — Forrest Mary Y miss — Flynn Eliza miss — Forsythe Robert mrs — Fagan M J mrs — Foster Ann mrs — Fogarty mrs — Foley miss — Ferguson Isabella miss — Fowler Lizzie A miss — Fitzsimmons Mary J mrs — Frear George mrs — Franklin mrs — Fisk Mary miss — French E mrs — Fletcher Sally A T mrs — Fulknor Mary miss — Flynn Margaret miss — Frye Carrie E miss

G

Gavin Caty miss — Gibson Nellie miss — Gates James mrs — Glynn Ellen miss — Garaum Margaret mrs — Gleason Nancy mrs — Goodman Euphrew mrs — Goodhue Mary E mrs — Goldner Louisa mrs — Green Carry mrs — Gooby Elizabeth mrs — Granis O M mrs — Grayson mrs — Grady Catherine miss — Graham S F mrs — Grantgus Susan miss — Greenwood Elizabeth mrs — Grentes Susan miss — Griffin Jane miss — Gaptill Mary Jane miss — Groves Wm A mrs — Gill Eleanor miss

H

Hall Betsy A miss — Henan Mary miss — Hamilton Lizzie miss — Hibbard Helen miss — Harper Mabala — Higgins Margaret miss — Harper Mary miss — Highins Mary miss — Harvey Bridget mrs — Hines Bridget miss — Hart Paradane — Hogan John mrs — Hooper Frances A mrs — Hathaway Lucy B miss — Hopper John mrs — Hazen Elizabeth mrs — Howe Cate miss — Hayes Catherine mrs — Hyde Kate miss — Hulburt C miss — Hutchinson Hattie M miss — Humphreys Harriet mrs — Hyde Geo W mrs — Hayes Bridget — Hawley S mrs — Heald Matilda A

I

Ingraham Katie miss — Irving Isabella mrs 2

J

Jackson Elizabeth mrs — Johnson Lizzie miss 2 — Jameysfield Annie mrs — Johnson Emily miss — Jacobson Elizabeth D miss — Johnston Geo mrs — Jackson Col A mrs — Johnson Fanny mrs — Jones Carvilin mrs — Johnson Maria miss — Johnson Lydia miss — Johnson Franly miss

K

Kavanagh Eliz Mary — Keys Johanna miss — Kearney Jane — King C H mrs — Kellogg Mary miss — King S H mrs — Kelly Alice M mrs — Kimplin Mary mrs — Kenyon Mary F — Kinney Mattie miss — Kennedy Lizzie miss — Kinzie Juliette mrs — Kent Virginia J mrs — King J Lyman mrs — Kennedy Catherine miss — Knights Eliza W mrs — Kennedy J M miss — Krant Eliza mrs

L

Lamb Lottie A miss — Lewis Wm mrs — Langan Agatha mrs — Leadan Rosean miss — Lane Mary — La Rue Maria miss — Lewis Julious Augusta — Lahey Elizabeth mrs — Livingston M J mrs — Lawler Margaret miss — Lloyd mrs — Long Ellen C mrs — Lombard Cles miss — Loomis Cordelia E mrs — Leagan Mary mrs — Lovejoy Edwin mrs — Langan Hannah — Long Margaret mrs — Lewis C mrs — Lull Ann E mrs — Lee Sarah mrs

Mc

McCulloch Elizabeth miss — McKenney A J mrs — McComas Arianna mrs — McLoughlin Mary mrs 2 — McAuley John mrs — McCabe Mary — McSweeney Mary — McGuire mrs — McPherson Belle miss — McGuire Ellen mrs — McMinimun Margret mrs — McLoughlin Ellen miss — McNamara Bridget miss

M

Maher Mairia mrs — Mitchell Mary mrs — Mamill Canery miss — Moffatt Betsy mrs — Main Lydia W miss — Moody Amanda mrs — Malloy Lymian mrs — Moody Mary P mrs — Mahoney Bridget mrs — Morrell Ellen Jane 2 — Martin Susy miss — Moran Abby mrs — Marshall Henrietta — Moran Mary mrs — Markham Mary mrs — Mosher Ruby J miss — Markham Ann miss — Morgan Isabella mrs — Mayberry Annie miss — Moseley Isabella mrs — Mawley Mary miss — Mortimer Eda miss — Mathews Louisa mrs — Morony Ellen mrs — Matthews Alice miss — Mose Harriet mrs — Mayo Adelia P miss 2 — Marwell Anna mrs — Mecter Maggie miss — Morse Mary mrs — Merklee Elida mrs — Mould Sarah A miss — Medlin Clarissa mrs — Moore Cora mrs — Meteer Anny — Moore Eliza mrs — Mercer Anna mrs — Moore Mary — Merrill S S mrs — Murray mrs — Mercer L mrs — Murphy Ellen John mrs — Michel E mrs — Murphy Anne miss — Menning Maria mrs — Murphy Mary A miss — Miller Elmira mrs — Murray A B mrs — Mickel Rose miss — Murphy Ann — Millard Catharine mrs — Myrick Jane mrs

N

Nash Clar M A miss — Noonih John mrs — Newman N B mrs — Norton Mariam miss — Newill Annastati miss — Nichols Frank F mrs — Newcomb Lydia miss — Nisbet Mary miss — Norton Lydia A miss

O

Oliver Isabelle mrs — Osgood Maria T mrs — Otman Jane mrs — Osgood C H mrs — Ott Jennie Ellen mrs — O'Gara Annie — Overholts Mary E mrs — O'Keefe Catherine — Owens Alice A miss — O'Riley Ann D mrs — Owens Betsy miss — O'Neil Bridget

P

Palmer Nelly miss — Peck Carrie miss — Peckhard Ella N mrs — Pettis Henrietta mrs — Paige Jennie mrs — Platt P mrs — Pauly Mary mrs — Pinkerton Jane — Patterson M J mrs — Pomeroy John mrs — Payson Henrietta mrs — Pones A L miss — Perry Ella miss — Poorman Joe mrs — Peck D A mrs — Parss Cornelia mrs — Peckham Geo E mrs — Philbin Bridget — Pendleton E F mrs — Pomeroy Netty miss — Pennroyer Nancy mrs — Prentiss E W miss

Q

Quinlan E M mrs

R

Ray Aggie miss — Robinson E J mrs — Remington Cordelia mrs — Robinson E J miss — Reynolds M mrs — Robinson Lucretia mrs — Reynolds Ellnor mrs — Rounseville Letitia miss — Richardson D Bowman — Rourke Julia miss — Rudolph Lena miss — Richter L M mrs — Russell Ellen mrs — Richards M J miss — Rumsey Sarah Jane miss — Robinson T S mrs — Russell John R mrs — Rogue Catherine mrs — Rice Michael mrs — Roberts John H mrs — Robertson Marthey

S

Saunders Julia B miss — Smith Charlotte M D miss — Sanders Clara miss — Smith Christeen mrs — Savage D E miss — Smith S A mrs — Schoonooven Alice miss — Smith Lucy A miss 2 — Scott Jane mrs — Smith Mary Isabelle miss — Scott C J mrs — Smith Caroline S miss — Schoonover Frank miss 3 — Spere M C miss 2 — Seeley Hannah V mrs 3 — Sprague Lizzie miss — Sheldon L E mrs — Souper Joel mrs — Sherman L F mrs — Spalding Lucy E mrs — Sherwood D mrs — St Clair Nellie miss 2 — Sheriff G mrs — Stakeman Eliza miss — Shaw Mary E mrs — Sterett Sallie miss — Slagle Hannah M miss — Stewart Mattie miss — Smalley Sarah mrs — Stein Ellen M miss — Stephens Allen J mrs — Stowe C M mrs 2 — Sturtevant Anna S miss — Sturtevant Sarah A miss — Stowe mrs — Stowe Wm mrs — Storrs Caroline T mrs — Summers Geo mrs — Summers Louisa mrs — Sutton Mary miss

T

Taylor Bell mrs — Thompson Susan S miss — Taft Alma S miss — Thompson Lorinda miss — Taylor Mary — Thomas E T mrs — Terrell Ann mrs — Topping Mary H — Towle E S mrs — Tucker Catharine mrs — Trumbull Maria B mrs

U

Upton Mary mrs

V

Van Anden Rhoda mrs — Vaughan Mary C mrs — Van Allen Lizzie miss — Vanvorheez Catherine mrs — Vallandigham Sarah mrs

W

Walker Donald G mrs — Wilmarth Mary H mrs — Walker G Shea mrs — Wilder miss — Walton Mollie mrs — Wilcox J W — Warner Sarah miss — Winchell Hattie mrs — Warner W mrs — Windsor Carrie F miss 2 — Webber Rebecca mrs — Williams Sarah miss — Wood James mrs — Williamson Blanche miss — Whitney Carrie E miss — Williams Eleanor mrs — Walsh Ellen mrs — Wilson Mary Louisa miss — Whelan Lizzie miss — Wilson Sarah mrs — Whitney Wm H mrs — Wood Mary O mrs — White Mary miss — Wood J J mrs — Wheeler Mary A miss — Wolcott Hattie mrs — Whitaker Mary miss — Wood S J mrs — White Kate mrs — Wood P C mrs — White Sarah miss — Wright C L mrs — Wright Jennie miss

Y

Yeazin Annie miss — Yates Matilda miss — Yung Elizabeth miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Anderson A Grev — Andrews Ezra A — Ashton John — Adams Newton J — Anderson Eli — Absterdam John — Atkins A P Hospital — Atkinson Geo — Atwater Joseph — Adam Barton — Alling Theodore — Albright John — Adams A B — Abercrombie H — Alverson Josiah — Atkins Andrew — Adams Henry — Asten Wm B 2 — Avery N S — Anderson James — Arnold W Holmes — Arnold Albert — Ayer Henry J — Abell W F — Adair D N — Allen James H — Austin W H — Allen E R & co — Adams James — Armstrong W H — Aicher Robert — Ayers James — Austin mr — Adams Frank — Adams John

B

Baker George — Barnes E L — Bates John — Bassett A F — Barnum Fred B — Barker Wm H — Barnes Owen — Barber Seymour — Barrington W L — Babcock A — Bailey Frederick — Barker Wm — Barge B F — Bates F F — Barmore Wm — Barnes Noah — Bartlett Sherman — Belding bros & co — Baker & Loring — Bateman H R — Bernard Philip — Ball & Starr — Bates Horatio N — Beckwith Robt — Barton Chas H — Bailey James — Bliss & Armstrong — Baker Clark Mr — Bassett George — Barrett Patrick — Barnard James D — Bolton Andrew — Baddiker Chas — Bartholomew G — Benedict & Farman — Ballance Chas — Barrow J V — Barker Chas — Barclay James — Blair, Williams & co — Bartley E — Bartlett John — Bellamy A L — Bentley Chas B — Barrett James H — Benton A — Bennett E G — Barber John S — Bullard L S — Bell Benj F — Bennett Path — Buckley Lawrence — Bigelow Chas — Botts R capt — Burridge Wm H — Bates C B — Bolce E B — Buffe Wm — Blank Chas — Bradley E — Butler Wm J — Beebe Chas — Boyington Enos — Buchanan Weltz — Blackbrown Chas — Borden Edwd — Byam John W 2 — Blake D P — Borley E F — Barbige John — Bloom David — Brown Fred H — Byrne Jas 2 — Bishop H A — Brown Richard — Burton Isaac — Beckwith R G — Braun S R 2 — Bascoe T — Belote Elmer — Brooks Samuel — Bush T — Bell Robert — Bowman Frank — Burks Stephen R — Black S C — Brewer Geo W — Bullock Sawyer — Black T C — Bush G W — Bullen W H — Belden Geo W — Brown Geo capt — Burgess Eli — Berain Henry R — Bonella Thos — Burnett D B — Benson J K — Bowker H M — Burgess C R — Bent J A — Bosworth H P — Buckmaster C O — Bird Jas — Bond Th — Burdick Allen — Bishop Jas — Brainard Jas A — Burgbee Jeremiah — Benedict J B — Brockway J N — Buckner A C — Blanke Jas — Boyd Jas S — Burbank A & co — Bearney Jas — Bruce J C — Boles W H — Bebb Joshua jr — Brown J — Boyle W H — Bendell John — Bolce Jacob — Brinkman Wm — Behan John — Brown J D — Brewer W H — Blanchard John — Brine Jas — Brooks Wm Z — Bellew John — Brewster Jas — Bowers Michael — Belcher Wm A — Briggs Isaac — Brennan Martin — Beam Wm — Brennan Jas — Brown W G — Bloomfield W T — Brockway J W — Brown M J — Bordman & co — Brockway J N — Brink Merritt A — Brown Albert — Bronson Jas M — Briggs M — Bradford & Baldwin — Breen John — Burns M W — Bowen Burgess — Bower W M — Buskirk M — Britten Peter 2 — Browne Wm — Burk David — Bronson Jacob — Butterbaugh Dal — Bradley Mortimer

C

Carniford Wm — Casey Jeremiah — Cochrane Engle — Chase A L — Cummings Wm — Costes R U — Casey Patrick — Case Seth E — Connolly Robt — Cleveland O S — Cavenaugh P W — Cook Chas — Chase B — Crapo Stephen C — Cooper Fred H — Chamberlain B M — Cunningham A J — Cook Geo — Chicoin A — Carry & Cone — Comstock G P — Chandler King & co — Curtis Ball & co — Cotton F H lieut — Cramer C A — Cook Gurdon E — Chase C T — Craig Chas W — Congdon Geo E — Chamberlain F B — Crandall E D S — Coles Henry — Chamberlain D B — Crocker Bani — Colgate H E — Clayson G H — Crowe J S — Comstock H P — Clark Geo — Crowley Timothy — Corson John — Clark S W — Crossen Geo — Cornell James — Chesley J T — Cushing Geo — Collins Jas A dr — Clements F H — Crane Geo W — Cooley James 2 — Chase Elisha — Crawford Jas M — Cox Jessey — Clough James B — Cramer John W — Coe J C — Capp John H — Crocker Wm H — Connell James — Clarke L B lieut — Crowley Wm — Coulon James — Conglin B F — Creed Wm — Conrord James — Cassedy Patrick — Cronkrite Wm — Conklin John — Carmody Pik — Cutter M J — Corcoran John — Caughlin Dan — Curtis L & co — Codding Wm E — Carver David — Colgate & Hoffman — Coleman Wm or Michael — Carpenter R B — Coon Benj F — Cowan Wm — Carroll Patrick — Conwell Benj — Colwood Wm — Cain Francis 2 — Cook N — Conrad Wm H — Carberry E — Comerford Ptk — Corill Wm L — Cameford P F — Coyle Patrick — Cosgrove Wm — Casey Thos — Collins C J — Cushman Wm — Casey H G — Coleman Danl C — Colvin Madison — Caster J D — Cotton Edwd — Coleman M F — Caster Thos — Conners Edwd — Cooney Martin — Caster C H — Cone J F — Caster Wm H

D

Dibbars & Good — Dennis J D — Donohue David — Dean & Bicker — Dean Jerome — Driscoll D B — Delosh Alfred — Decker Jacob — Drury Robert — DeLuce Otis H — Delany John 2 — Doughty R M — Dean & Smead — Dawson John B — Drake E B — Dexter Nathl D — Doggett W L — Dudley W G — Dowley A M — Davis John — Dunaire B N — Davies Peter — Dayton J — Dutton Silas — Darling Patk — Dixon Wm H — Dyer Thos A M — Darling C W — Dickson Wm H — Dodson Geo W — Dewey Edwd — Davis Wm C — Dyer W H — Dickson Edwd — Dickman Wm — Dunn Wm — Dawson Edwd — Dickinson W C — Dunn Wm M 2 — Davidson Chas B — Delmaster L — Duncan D — Dimmit Sam — Dillon Maurice — Dake G J — Daniels S S — Dalton Leonard — Duncan John D — Davis George G — Durkin A — Dunn Wm H — Davis Thompson — Douglass & co — Dunstan W J — Davis G H — Downs Augustus — Duggan M mrs — Day J P — Dubois A — Donnelly Mike — Dean Jas C dr — Duffy Peter — Dwyer P H

E

Elliott Wm H — Egleston Geo — Easter Daniel — Elson Wm — Evans C C — Emigh A — Erskin Jas P — Earl Geo — Ellis Chas W — Edwards John F — Entwistle Edwd — Emerson & Luce — Ealing J J — Ellee Dennis — Engle Chas — Eldridge Thomas — Edwards Benj J — Moberly P — Enos W A

F

Fagan Alex — Fishir E H — Floyd E — Frisbuler, Bell & co — Fitzpatrick J P — Forman P — Fordham G — Fitzgerald — Farwell John — Flaggert Geo — Fitzpatrick — Fishir John — Fardon Thomas — Fabrian, Carl & co — Fink Joseph H — Frank P P — Farwell John H — Ford Jas M — Feleshan Chas — Fanning John — Flowers J A — Ferguson R D — Fleming Wm H — Flanigan John — Falconer Fred B — Fancher Wm — Flynn Michael — Fairfax Geo — Fitzgerald Wm — Fulton John — Fish P P — Farmer Michael — Frazier Wm — Fillinger G W — Flison M — Frost Wm E — Peakes Thomas — Fuller A N — Freeman Lewis — Farnsworth Geo — Flanegan Ptk — Fleming Michael — Fallen Jas

G

Gilbert, Titus & co — Gallop Wm — Gubbins G — Glib Anderson — Geare Wm — Gerkins S B — Gaden B G — Gear John — Greene S G — Garlick C G — Gilbert M D & co — Greene S S — Gleason M — Galles mr — Grimes T J — Gardner Ester — Gerrick mr — Gooch Herbert — Gates Frank A — Gillick M — Galphin H B — Gavin Thos E — Grant Thos — Grecey Jas — Giles Thos W — Griffin Nathan'l — Greenhalph JR — Gallion J D — Gonsen Abram — Grant Jas — Glass Thos — Gumer C L — Greene J & co — Garvin Jas L — Graham Dan'l 2 — Griffith Jno R — Giblin Jas — Godfrey David — Green Jno S 2 — Garvine Jas — Godwine C E — Gray Wm G — Gary Jas — Greene Dennis — Griffin Wm — Gannen Jas — Graves N A — Goodnow H W — Gibbs D L — Graham Ried — Gardiner Wm C — Gates John — Grey Alex — Goodwin Wm — Garterick Jos — Graham E S — Goodhue W C — Gaven John — Gowey Solom'n — Goe L T — Gray Sullivan — Gorman M

H

Heyworth Brierly & co — Hanna J B — Harrington Jno S — Hart Gustavus — Hartwell Edwd — Hall Brown & co — Hammond J — Hartley Edwd — Hamilton & Cary — Haviland A C — Hawkins — Hamilton A P — Hamlin Michael — Hazard C D — Harrington Jno — Hanlon Laughlin O — Hayes Calvin M — Hill A & co — Hardee Wm — Hacket capt — Herrick Earl 2 — Hayman Wm — Hamon Chas — Hill Matthew — Haskel W H — Hacket Price — Hackey Martin 3 — Hogan Jno A — Hall C W — Hibbert Jos A — Hartman Isaac — Haight David — Hickey Yoerev — Harrison J P — Hampson O H — Hitching Henry — Hannah Jas 2 — Hallenbeck Heppell — Hind J G E — Hartly James — Haines B R — Hitchcock H — Hart Jacob — Hall L F — Hiller W H lieut — Hathaway J L — Hamilton Harry — Hitler Geo B — Hancox Jas B — Hamilton V A — Hines Thos — Harrigan Jas — Hamilton Henry — Hyman S 2 — Hart Thos — Hack Jno — Hipple Sam J — Harwood Aaron — Hamilton O M — Hill — Harris S — Haller W R — Hickey Rich — Halcourt Silas — Hall Wm — Higgins R — Hayden Star — Hammond H S — Hinsdale D M — Herbert Patk — Houston Jemet 2 — Hines Chas — Hemenway D P — Holemberg Chas — Hogan J — Healy Danl — Howard Pat — Huntington J C — Hersey Geo S F — Hagerty Peter — Horton John — Heslet S M capt — House C G D — Hodges Wm — Hodgeely S — Hovey Chas — Hogard Wm — Hersey Saml F — Howard G H — Hodge Larkin S — Herrith sergt — Howard Danl — Hodges John W — Heffernan Thos — Heard E — Haven Adam — Heyworth J Ocap — Holden Rufus C — Holaberd A B — Henderson J C capt — Holden E N — Holton & Green — Harrington W K — Hough Saml — Horne & Cook — Hedy Michl — Holden S — Holland A B — Heywood Arthur — Hoyt Frederick — Holley Saml J — Headly W — Hodges E S — Hunt and Devin — Hedenburg J W — Holmes Saml — Humphreys It col — Hilton Ralph L — Holbert S — Hunt Herbert — Hosley H B & co — Hollman Thos — Hutchins Richd — Hoban Jno — Holden Thos R — Hurlburt Ed — Hogan Joseph — Hopkins H — Hungerford G S — Hobbs Jno Rice — Hough Thos W — Hutchinson S F — Hoxie John R — Holmes Henry H — Hudson S S — Holmes Justin — Homan J S — Hutchings Jas — Hough Jas A — Hopkins Geo M — Hughes Isaac — Hunt J L — Hobbie J W — Hall Walter C — Hunt J P — Hoes J D — Hale & co — Hussey Jas W — Horigan Jas W — Hunt Carson

I

Ingles J D — Inslee Saml — Ives L G — Ivas Franklin

J

Jackson Abram — Jacobs J B 2 — Johnson J — Jackson Saml — Jersey Lawrence — Johnson J J — Jagger Oliver — Joyce John 2 — Johnson Wm B — Jamison Lowry — Joyce Thos 2 — Johnson W — Jardell J D — Justice F M — Johnson H H — Jacobs Cas D — Jones John F — Johnson E — Jarrett E M — Jones W G — Johnson Geo — Jackson Chas — Johnson A L — Johnson G B — Jackson Robt — Johnson Austin — Johnson J F — Jack Thos — Johnson C M — Jones Jas — Jamesfield John S — Johnson J J — Jones G D

K

Kessler E S 2 — Keaton J W — Kennedy Cyrus — Kelth mr — Kennedy Henry — Keller Peter — Kennedy M — Kimball H — Kellogg C — Kavanagh M — Knowlton H A — Kelsey P G — Kerrett Ed M — Kelly Jas — Kelley Geo — Kelly Michael — Kelly Thos — Kingsley C W — Keane John — Kearney Patk — Keeler Cyrus — Keyes Thomas — Keegan P — Kellie John C — Kibbie F W — Knowles Patk — Kennedy John W — Kelly E F — Kennedy & Halpin — Kent Jno — Keough Patrick — Kimball & co — Kennedy J M S — Kennedy Edwd — Kennedy Hugh — Kent J H — Knickerbocker — Keele James — Charles F

L

Lean Leene C — Lally John — Lockart John — Leary Robert — Lavin John — Leesee & Kinne — Leppen Chas — Lavies John — Lynch S W — LeBonte Daniel F — Long Newman — Livingston & Ryder — Lapier Chas E — Levi Benj — Libby Arthur — Lawson C — Leavitt & Wright — Lightner & co — Lenore Charles — Langan E — Lang Geo — Lesby P capt — Larned & Bentley — Leonard Chas — Lowler Patrick — Langlis U C 2

M

Mapes L R — Matthews Chas 2 — McEnnity Patk — Malone Wm — Mason Dickie — McAuley Jno — Marsh Wells D — Mack Patk — McGonnigle David — Martin W W — Magruder B D — McElwain T H — Matthews Wm — Muir C A — McGovern T & co — Mandell Jno — Madden A J — McKay T F — Mason Jas — Malloy P — McNamara Thos — Mahoney Jno — McCarthy Jno — McKay Theo E — Mahlan Jno — McLaughlin Thos — McHenry Geo — Metz Jno T — McIntosh Geo — McConnell H — Mell'n Jno — McLean Wm — McPhail Jas — Mann Jno — McGrath Wm — McCarthy Lawrence — Marsh Hiram — McElroy Jas — McKinly J M — Marill J P — McCue Jno — McGuire Michael — Merrell Henry — McConnell Jno — McGovern Martin — Martin Jno D — McTeakey Jere'h — Megowan Dick — Martin O H — McCloskey W B — Merchant G E — McMahon Jas — McCracken M U — Maxwell Geo — McCue Jno — McGrath Wm — Martin Thos M — McGready Jno — McColloy Jno — Martin Gersham — McDougall Jno — McCann P — Matthews F E — McBride Andrew — McAnnity Jno — Maloney Finney — McDonald Nich — McAndrews Jno — Mary Saml — Mackey A G — McKillop Jno — Maine & Madison — McDonnell Patk — McGovern Jno 2 — Medfill Saml J — McCarl Dinnis — McCracken W B — Merrill S F — McGrath Edwd — McAllister Wm — Merriam Edwd — McCloud E C — McCurdy Jno — Mead Edwd — McEntire Edmd — McDonnell Jas — Mason Frank — McLarty F G — McLean Jno — Metcalf Randolph — McGovern Francis — McKaig Jno — Mets Edwd — McDonald Jno — Magnor Robt — McMellen Jno — McCready Jas — McKyer Juan — McElwaine T S — McChanahan J N — McNulty Martin — Mara, Bates & co — Moore Wm — McKyes Juan — Menice Alonzo — Merriam Wm R — McCarey Jas — Mitchell Andrew — Murray Wm H — McBride J H — Martin Lewis — Moe S S — McPhail J A 2 — Monroe Jno — Morse Geo M — McDaniels Jas — Murphy J D — Malins Thos — McCann J S C — Mortel Jno — Madigan T H — McJunkin J dr 2 — Mullins Jno — Mulligan T T — McIntyre J H — Murray Jas B — Maher Frank — McCarty Jas 2 — Moore Judas — Maurieer Thos — McHenry Jesse — Muldon Jas — Moriarty Thos — McMullen Jas — Mottram J J — Morgan S J — Mickel Ruben — Mulligan M — Moolson L — Maher Edwd — Murray Michael — Munn S W — Minter Wm — Morris Joe G — Mortange Ren'n — Muller Martin — Murphy Jas — Massey D S — Myers Wm H — Murato Jas — Morehouse E — Millinet Wm — Molyneaux J W — Moloney Dan — Mitchell Wm 2 — Morse R B — Murtes Chas — Mix Jno E — Murray Jas S — Mohyde Patrick — Miller Joel — Morrison J M — Moulton Chancy — Mitchell J J — Moroney Jas — Moury J W — McGonnisah'n — Montgomery J H — Myer & Walsh — Miller E E — Moulton H F — Morrison Alex — Milford Thos — Murray Michael — Musser P A — Wills Geo F — Monighan H — Moss Benj — Miller D P — Murphy H E — Morris A m

N

Nichols Chas H — Naughton Peter — Nichols W K — Norton Robb & co 2 — Nelson Chas — Noy John L 2 — Neidham Alex — Nichols Duncan — Newton Warner — Norton A T — Naughton Denis — Nelson M — Napier Arthur — Norton Henry — Nesjecy A N — Noyes C H P — Newsom Eph — Norwood J B — Nash col — Nevilles Thos — Norice John

O

Ogden Philip — Osborn Wm H — O'Connor Mart — Otis R C — Oliver Martin — O'Harron Jas F — Otto James W — O'Bryan Robt — O'Keefe Dennis — Oliver John A 2 — O'Bryan R L — O'Neil Felix — Ogden John — O'Connor Pat — O'Meary F — Orgen W H rev — O'Connor Wm — O'Mara Michael — Orrington W H

P

Post A B — Pike Daniel — Patterson Wm — Porter Thomas — Prescott Frank M — Parker Wm P — Putnam A — Price Samuel H — Pearce Wm L — Peatner B R — Pratt F H — Payne M U — Polkey Samuel — Peout L S — Perry L G — Prufent Seth — Pendergast J T — Parker Michael — Price Elliott — Powers S D — Palmer L M — Price W U — Parmer P P — Palmer J W — Powell Wm D — Pardee Chas L — Park J — Pomeroy John W — Parmer Chas — Parker Jas E 3 — Piggott John H — Percy dr — Phillips Jas — Price Wm — Perrigo David H — Patrick Wm C — Pelak A — Pateridge D B — Parks Joseph — Pickering Thos — Patterson E H — Phillips & Watson — Poole Thos — Parks R H — Page & Stone — Pelford Jerome — Payne Eli — Parker & bros — Pearson Silas D — Parsons F E — Peach Francis M — Pratt Chas H — Phelps H H — Poole lieut — Petree Chas H — Phillips J D 2 — Pike D H 3 — Phillips W M

Q

Quin Barnard — Quinlan E — Quigley John — Quin John

R

Rigby John — Reed J L — Riorden Mich — Richards N B — Riner Jacob — Russell D L — Rider Briggs L — Rice J J — Ruck Jacob — Rickett Andrew — Ranstead John — Ryan Dennis — Rifling David — Ryden Harry — Roake D H — Reynolds E J — Riggs John — Ryan Thomas — Rawson R T — Rees John — Ryan Edward — Riddle Robert — Remington Jos — Russell George — Rice Wm H — Reid John W — Robinson Geo A — Reynolds Ezra — Rice John — Roland C H — Revell F H — Ross James — Robinson T K — Riley Warren — Reick Jacob — Roberts Geo — Ricenor — Russell John — Rason R — Reynolds M E — Ryan John — Roberts H S — Riordon Michael — Russell John T — Russell Geo — Randall G B 2 — Roberts Josh — Roberts John G — Richards G S — Robertson W — Roberts John — Richmond H W — Robinson Wm P — Rockwell C M

S

Shields capt — Scoville James — Sherman E S — Savage Frank — Shortright W C — Shorer Frank — Sage S S — Sage Wm — Summers mr — Shaver Franklin — Saunders W W — Sims Anerow — Serney G J 2 — Shipport W Jay — Smith Andy M — Shepherd Geo — Sinclair Wm H — Sloan Benj — Segell Geo — Seward Wm H jr — Sayton Reuben 2 — Sherwood G Q — Scales Wm S — Spaulding O S lieut — Sherman Geo D — Sampster Wm — Smith Nathan — Scovill Edward — Sherman Wm Shea — Smith Andy M — Scovill Henry — Scott Wm — Smith Abel B — Sackett Robert — Scribner Levi — Southwell C P — Smith G W capt — Sawyer M S — Spalding Chas A — Shannaway Jno — Schrock A — Spain Peter — Savage Jno A — Shafer A W — Simms Ed ward G — Savin Jno W — Scovill Charles — Smith Elam R — Sargent Jno — Scott Cooper — Smith E F — Sherman Jno 2 — Saunders C F — Smith J R — Sherman Jas — Selvea Calvin rev — Stevens John H — Sherman Jno T — Sheklen D Henry — Shelden R M — Samuel Jno — Shawnecy Dennis — Skinner E — Spaulding J S — Stonehouse Wm — Stafford John S — Smith G W capt — Stapleton Wm H — Sweeny John — Simons S C — St George W — Stebbs Timothy — Smith Thos — Stone Wm — Stowe A C — Smith H S & co — Sullivan Oane — Sullivan Jno — Snyder H N — Stewart A M rev — Sullivan T M — Smith Henry M — Stanard Craven — Stafford John — Smith H — Stephens D A — Standard Gilbert — Smith Jerome — Stump Geo — Stearns George — Slater Henry — Swartz D — Sullivan Tona — Slade Jonathan — Sanburn Frank — Stevenson H N — Sondham John — Sweet J G — Steele Hugh — Stevenson Jas — Stewart S B lieut — Stewart John H — Skinner John D — Staring J B — Stafford Martin — Speer Wm W — Steele J — Sweeny Michael — Smith W T — Stevens Sas — Sullivan M C — Simon Wm — Stevens Jas — Sullivan & Noyes — Simmons Wm — Stevens J L 2 — Steele & Taylor — Simpson Wm H — Stack John R — Stanly John — Sutton Wm

T

Thomas D — Twohouse Barny — Twomey Jno — Toland J B — Toland J B — Trowbridge Wm — Thompson Jas — Tourtelotte F C — Tracy Michl — Thompson Jas — Thompson T M — Towne Marcus M — Trobridge Jas M — Trego Thos — Thompson mr — Trusdale J L — Thompson Will J — Tales Alfred — Tafford Isaiah — Turner W D dr 2 — Tait David — Timerman J — Thompson H H — Tapley A P — Tharp Gilbert — Thompson Jno A — Townsend T W — Tansey R P 2 — Thompson C B — Thacker H — Tansey Robt — Truse Mr — Thompson H P — Taylor H H — Tooy Martin R — Thompson H P — Tarhune Jno 2 — Turner Eli H — Thompson Jno A T — Tucker & Co — Traywricr Owen — Tibbats Jno D 4 — Tooker — Thomas Benj H — Talbott Jno J — Trude A H — Tozier Elonzo — Tozier Joseph J — Tansley Thos

U

Underwood W A — Updike R S — Udell H S N — Underhill Lindley

V

Vanderenz W H — Vedder Geo F — Van Meter rev — Vandewater J H — Van Dolson E — Van Vleet Chas

W

Wait L F — Warren E — Wilson Jno 2 — Wheeler I R 2 — Watson Edw — Wilson J M — Washburn Ira — Walker Edwin — Wiley Jno P — Walter J Jno — West Saml M — Wickham J J — Walker Jno P — Weeks Geo S — Whebber Wm — Warren Jno — Walters Geo — White Wm G — Ward Jno — Watkins — Wightman W T — Watts W C — Winchester U — Wilson Wm H — Waller W S — Walsh Jas S — Wilson Ben — Warner W W — Walsh T C — Wilson A — Wadigh L B — Walsh Jno 2 — Willis N B — Wadsworth La — Watkins Oliver — White C B — Rue — West Robt — White A J — Wert W C — Warren & Beckwith — Wheaton Park — Wadsworth Lomas dr T — Wheeler G M — Willberg D — Wenner Henry — Willerd Geo — Wilson D F — Wattle B T 2 — Wilson L — Whitman Q D — Warriner Owin — Winans L V — Whitefield Edw — Watson P C — Wilson L T — Wing R A — Wait Chas H — Whalan Michl — Wilson Saml — Webber Chas — Whitall J D — Winans W B — Warner E — Wicks Jas — Wild S — Webber Chas H — Whittemore J R — Wheeler S W — Werk C B — Wilson Jas H — Winter Thos — Whiteside Thos — Williams & Wilbold — Wood Edwin — Whitman S H — Williams John — Wray Saml — Williams S — Wills & co 4 — Wooley Theron — Williams O 2 — Willard & co — Wood Geo H — With Geo — Wock capt — Woods Jas — Williams D N — Wooley rev — Wook Henry C — Williams C — Wright A L — Woodruff Wm — Williams True — Woods prof — Wright & Wesley — Williams T capt — Webster C H

Y

Yates H H — Yorom Benj

Z

Zimmerman J F — Zoller F A 3

Initials.

444½ State Street....Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska R R Co....Agt Commercial Dispatch....G W B....190 & 128 Superior Street....Pub Guide of Holiness....Davenport Boys....Ed Chicago Republican....Propr Big House 164 Desplain st....Countryman"...."Bulletin"...."Review"....Express....Galway Steamship Company....JBL....Boston Coffee and Spice Mills.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

The Grain Elevator in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, at Portland, which was commenced last summer, is now completed, and in a few days will be ready to receive grain.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio...

WILLIAM R. OGDEN, Receiver.

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant...

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS.—

HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers, Corner Nassau and John streets, New York.

Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF POPE & SLOCUM was dissolved on the first instant.

GEORGE G. POPE. E. F. SLOCUM.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—George G. Pope, of Chicago, Illinois, and Anna F. Pope, of New Bedford, in the county of Bristol, in the State of Massachusetts, have this day entered into a limited partnership...

GEORGE G. POPE. ANNA F. POPE.

Chicago, February 9, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of BOOTH & CRONE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. W. BOOTH. JULIUS CRONE.

January 1st, 1863.

The General Commission business will be continued under the name of Orrin F. Booth & Co.

ORRIN F. BOOTH, C. W. BOOTH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. Henry W. Fuller is this day admitted as a partner in our business. The style of the firm will be Fuller, Finch & Fuller.

FULLER & FINCH. Chicago, Feb. 2, 1863.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

24 & 26 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO,

Wholesale dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,

And Manufacturers' Articles.

F. F. & F. invite the attention of the trade to their large and carefully selected stock.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On the 12th inst. was admitted as a member of our firm, WM. J. POPE...

SHERMAN & HALL, 97 S. Water street. Chicago, Jan. 31st, 1863.

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE,

[Successors to Sherman & Hall. Established A. D. 1857.]

GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Warehouse, 97 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advanced on consignments for home or Eastern markets.

H. C. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. WM. J. POPE.

W. D. HOUGHTELING,

(Successor to Williams & Houghteling.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

219½ Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a General Shipping, Produce and Commission Business, under the name of MATHER, CLARY & CO. Office in Ewing's Block, corner North Water and Clark streets.

WILLIAM T. MATHER. STEPHEN CLARY. LUCIEN T. BARCLAY.

Chicago, Jan. 19, 1863.

Real Estate.

LANDS AND TOWN PROPERTY

WANTED.

I have on hand a large stock of CHOICE GROCERIES, which I will exchange for one half real estate and half cash. Also, a

Large Stock of Liquors and Cigars,

to exchange for one third cash and the balance in good lands. Address J. A. DANIELS, Box 128, or call at 343 South Water street.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Two three-story Dwelling Houses near Michigan avenue, north of Twelfth street.

BUILDING LOTS.

APPLY TO

JAMES & SPRINGER,

Room No. 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—

An Improved Farm in Warren County, Illinois.

For particulars address J. F. COMSTOCK, St. Louis, or apply to Ezra Smith, Esq., of Prairie City.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Produces Larger Crops.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$250,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Furs.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

153 LAKE STREET.

IGNATZ HERZOG.

P. O. Box 3282. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

Collars, Gauntlets,

Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try

135 Lake Street.

I. C. MAYER.

KELLOGG & GRAY,

Cor. of Market and Washington-sts.,

OFFER FOR SALE

Erie and Briar Hill, of the Bituminous, and Egg, Range and Nut sizes of the Lackawana Coals, at the

Lowest Market Prices.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The undersigned is ready to pay the creditors of FORREST BROTHERS & CO.

ANDREW J. BROWN, Assignee. Chicago, February 13, 1863.

FOSTER & HANDENBERG,

SHIPCHANDLERS,

SAILMAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HANDENBERG.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 139 South Water st., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE.

Bag Manufactory,

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUMNY.

HAM AND FEED BAGS,

Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Business Cards.

COBURN & MARRS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

PATENT LAWYERS & SOLICITORS,

Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.

Offices established at Washington, D. C., in 1879, London, England, in 1860, Paris, France, in 1860, Vienna, Austria, in 1861.

Circulars containing full instructions to Inventors sent gratis on application.

Western Inventors will please address us at Chicago, Post Office Box 4463.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT,

63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c.

ENOCH WOODS,

(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)

180 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS,

Powder and Shot.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ERNEST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

Broom Corn.

BROOM CORN.—Always on hand and for sale, an assorted stock of

Broom Corn.

Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS & BRO.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

FREIGHTS.

LIVE STOCK.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

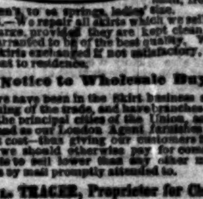
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 193 North Clark st., bet. Indiana and Ohio streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

L. TRACER, Proprietor for Chicago,

New York Factory, 28 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 2533.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific

REMEDY

FOR

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

AND FOR

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

OF BOTH SEXES,

ARISING FROM EXCESSES,

Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS

THE GREAT DIURETIC

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE

OF THE MOST

RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the Medicine.

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE,

"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu Cubebs, Junniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.

W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA:

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

EVERYWHERE.

Ask for Helmbold's.

TAKE NO OTHER!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to

LORD & SMITH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

23 Lake street, Chicago.

COMMISSION

5 S. Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

HAWKINS, SMITH & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

HIDES, WOOL AND FURS,

No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c.

CAMPBELL BROS.,

PRODUCE AND

Commission Merchants,

20 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1366

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by

HENRY MILWARD, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Healey & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office 205 South Water, corner of Wells, (up stairs.)

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

183 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by

WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN. F. E. HUTCHINS.

MOULTON & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions. Office 202 and 244 Lake St., & 203 S. Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in Sorghum.

179 South Water street, Chicago.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Water Street, New York.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—217 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 183 South Water street. (Albert's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

TODD, DEXTER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

141 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES TODD, W. W. DEXTER, HARTWELL LINCOLN.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Liberal advances made on property in store.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

No. 214 South Water street.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and Storage of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds,

For a Commission.

MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and produce generally.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

215½ South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.......P. O. Box 1225.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. F. P. HAWKINS. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Proposals.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

BALTIMORE, MD., February 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals are respectfully invited by the undersigned, until 12 M. March 1st, 1863, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Md.

30,000 Barrels EXTRA FLOUR, fresh ground, and of mixed brands...

50,000 Pounds ADAMANTINE CANDLES, (6 ozs. to the pound.) Brand must be mentioned. Boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. The whole to be delivered by the 15th of March, 1863.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper. Samples must accompany every proposal, and be labelled distinctly with the name of the bidder.

No purchases made of speculators.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Capt. and C. S., U. S. A.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made by Carlisle Mason and John McArthur in the payment of their promissory note, dated January 28th, 1856...

Chicago, January 26, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of The Artisans' Bank of the City of New York...

HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New York.

Groceries.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of very fine Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking...

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1863.

THE CITY.

CAPT. W. A. WHITING, of the 88th Illinois, will take letters to the regiment if left at this office before 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Monday.

THE LAST WEEK.—Those who have not yet seen the beautiful Oil Paintings on exhibition at 107 Lake street, should go and select from the gallery at once, as the exhibition closes on Saturday next.

SIGNIFICANT.—It is a noticeable fact that at the search of the rebel prisoners on Saturday, 1,000 copies of the Chicago *Times* were found in their possession, and not a single TRIBUNE. We have no comments to make.

FOR THE FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.—Parties wishing to send letters or small parcels to the First Board of Trade Regiment, near Memphis, can do so by leaving them at the City Hotel before 6 o'clock Monday evening.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.—The sudden thaw and rain storm on Saturday completely dished the children's carnival at Washington Park. They managed, however, to obtain an hour's skating, and were then treated to a dance in the reception rooms, the music being furnished by the Light Guard Band.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The next Philharmonic Concert will be given on Monday evening, March 2d. This is one week later than was originally intended, but the postponement is absolutely necessary to insure a perfect rendition of the excellent music selected for the occasion.

SOLD.—A number of gold speculators in this city left here for Memphis several days since to make a spec. Gold sells there for 71 per cent. premium. The speculators got as far as Island No. 10, and were stopped by the Federal searching officer, and were obliged to turn back. They returned to this city on Saturday morning, quite chopfallen.

AT MARENGO.—Wm. Montgomery, esq., formerly editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, and a well known Southern Unionist, is announced to speak at the Metropolitan Hall, in Marengo, on Thursday evening, the 17th. The nature of his experience in Dixie, and his views upon the state of the country, will be exceedingly interesting.

AN UNJUST ARREST.—In our issue of Saturday we noticed the arrest of Barney O'Reilly for disorderly conduct. We are convinced, upon subsequent information, that the arrest was a gross outrage, and made purely upon political grounds by the constables, Jennings and Comfort. Mr. O'Reilly intends to have satisfaction for the outrage, if it can be obtained in the courts.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Contracts have been let for, and work commenced upon, two framed dwellings with brick basements, to be built on Indiana Avenue, near Ringgold Place, for Thomas Nash, esq. They are twenty-two feet front by forty-eight feet deep, and will be finished in a neat and substantial manner with all modern conveniences, making very desirable tenements, both as to general arrangements and location. Cost, $2,500. W. W. Boyington is the architect.

THE GIFT CONCERT.—In relation to the approaching Gift Concert and the responsibility of the proprietors, Messrs. Werbe and Hilton, we are authorized to say that the public can refer to the firm of Cudworth & Loring, boot and shoe makers, 115 Randolph street, and can inspect the articles on Monday at A. H. Miller's, corner of Lake and Clark streets, and at W. M. Harlow's, under the Sherman House, where they will be on exhibition.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest Friday morning upon the body of Thomas Hogan, who was suffocated while shoveling grain in a bin at the Union elevator, on the South Branch. Verdict, suffocation.

Saturday morning the Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of an old man named David Coombs, who died at the Mercy Hospital on Wednesday. Coombs was from Toleston, Ill., and his friends claimed that he had been foully dealt with. The inquest and *post mortem* examination showed that he died from fever and inflammation of the brain.

THE EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—The public will be glad to learn that J. Kune, 78 State Street, the sole Western agent, has received a fresh supply of the Saratoga Empire Spring Water, everywhere celebrated for its medical qualities. It is perhaps more widely efficacious as a remedial agent than the water from any other mineral spring on this continent. Scrofula, dyspepsia and billious derangements are benefitted by the cathartic and alterative effects of this water, while at the same time it is very palatable as a beverage. Those who desire the genuine article should call as above, at the sole agency.

LAW BUSINESS.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of Geo. W Hill, esq., attorney at law; office, 128 Dearborn street. We refer with more than ordinary pleasure to this card, as Mr. Hill comes to this city with the very best of endorsements. He is a thoroughly educated man, and a graduate of Antioch College and the Cambridge Law School, and brings to his profession those qualities appertaining to an honorable lawyer, as well as sound business capacities. In addition to the regular routine of the law, Mr. Hill especially attends to general collections and real estate transactions. There is ample room in this city for honorable business lawyers, and as such we commend Mr. Hill to the patronage of the public, confident that he will give entire satisfaction in whatever department his services may be required.

A CHOICE LOT OF WATCHES.—Messrs. Nowlin & McElwain, the long time and well known jewelers, one of the oldest firms in the city, 57½ Clark street, have just received one of the finest lots of watches ever brought to the city, embracing the celebrated Jules Jurgensens from Copenhagen, the Swiss, Dresden and American watches manufactured by the Waltham Company, Massachusetts. The reputation of the Jurgensens, Swiss and Dresden are entirely established and need no commendation. The American watches although comparatively new in the market, have achieved a wide spread reputation as time keepers, and will not suffer in comparison with the foreign watches, while in point of finish they are equally elegant. Those received by the firm are beautiful specimens of rated watches and equal to the best ever brought to the city. In all matters appertaining to their department, Messrs. Nowlin & McElwaine invariably give satisfaction, a fact which sufficiently accounts for their business success.

W. M. ROSS & CO. AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—The public are already familiar with the action of this firm in gratuitously giving the use of their name as corporators of the secesh Chamber of Commerce, and with the letter of a lady published in these columns a day or two since giving her views of this course upon the part of the firm. We have no desire to get into any controversy with this firm, and should have no more to say about the matter had they not put themselves under the protection of the Jeff. Davis organ of this city, in which print, Saturday morning, appeared a garbled report of an interview between Mr. Ross and the business proprietor of this paper, in our counting room. Ordinarily, we should be satisfied to leave this firm under the wings of that treasonable organ for shelter. But truth compels us to make a plain statement of facts.

On the day subsequent to the publication of the lady's letter, Mr. Ross called upon the business proprietor of this paper and demanded to see the manuscript of the letter, pronouncing it a forgery. As the letter had gone into the waste basket along with hundreds of others and by that time was on its way to the paper mill, of course it was impossible to obtain it. Mr. Ross' assumptions of forgery led to a slight war of words, in which he heard some unpalatable facts, which, although a private conversation, he at once reported to the Jeff. Davis organ, either in a garbled manner, or else they got materially garbled in the publication. As to the charge of forgery, that is simply an untruth, as we intend to prove to Mr. Ross' satisfaction.

He gratuitously traveled out of his business to encourage the secesh Chamber of Commerce, which was projected purposely to ruin the staunch and loyal old Board of Trade. There was no more necessity for his doing it than for any blacksmith or tin-smith in the city. His business would not bring him in connection with it, and his action was therefore purely gratuitous. In this condition we leave him, promising, however, that if he is at all desirous of entering into any further controversy, he can have it. We are ready for it, and can accommodate him to his heart's content.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE WATER QUESTION.

An Alarming Cause of Impurity.

INTERMENTS IN THE OLD CEMETERY.

During the past year, the papers have been filled with discussions upon the impurity of the Chicago river, the frequent intolerable condition of the drinking water, and their effects upon the general sanitary condition of the city. In all these discussions and communications, a variety of causes have been set forth as conducive to this impurity, many of which exist in fact, many in the imagination. The great increase of mortality at Camp Douglas consequent upon the late accessions of rebel prisoners, now brings another source of impurity to light, of a most alarming nature, and one which threatens the most alarming consequences, unless it is immediately remedied.

As we are informed, a few years since when the "Improvement" of the cemetery was determined upon, (since made) it was arranged and agreed with the Rosehill cemetery that in case the city would discontinue the extension of the cemetery grounds, they would bury the dead, under the public charge, for one and a half dollars each, and it was understood that burials in Potter's Field were to cease. This, it will be remembered, was decided upon at a time when much discussion on the cemetery had been had, and earnest and just complaint had been found against filling the low grounds of the cemetery with putrifying bodies, scarcely covered, upon which the sun and rain beat,—and that, too, *on the very border of a slough, into which the tides of Lake Michigan flow and discharge;* the points of discharge being but *a short distance north of the city water works.*

The arrangement then made was considered decisive; and that no interments would thenceforth be allowed except in the private lots.

What has been the result? Since the establishment of Camp Douglas, *six hundred and forty corpses,* of rebels alone, have been buried in Potter's Field—and this done in defiance of former arrangements, made in good faith, and with complete disregard of the public health, for the consideration of a dollar and a half cash, paid for each corpse interred! Nor is this all. The county poor, whose house is located several miles west of Chicago, where they have their own burying-ground, have now, for some time been brought to the city cemetery, and there buried.

Indeed, the real extent of this illicit burial, for the benefit of the city treasury, and the ruin of the public health—in open violation of the universal teachings of science and experience in city interments, in Europe as well as America, is as yet not fully known. That such practices should be allowed, not merely against sanitary policy, but against the established arrangements of the city, to which it is bound in honor, can only be heard with astonishment.

It must not be forgotten that our cemetery is intersected, north and south, by this slough, which drains the whole cemetery: and that it discharges a little north of the City Water Works, which supply the entire city, north, south and west, with the water they daily consume.

Nor is this the worst of the case. What is called the "Potter's Field," where these 640 rebel corpses, and others buried at the public charge, are interred, is on the very lowest land, and on the immediate borders of the slough, where the lake water constantly ebbs and flows. Buried as they are, almost on the very surface, exposed to the sun, and atmospheric agency, what must be thought of the enlightened economy, that, for the paltry consideration of a dollar and a half, will thus jeopard the safety and health of the city! It has been bad enough to endure the yet unremedied impurity and corruption of the river. But the wisdom of our City Fathers, inadequate, as yet, for the relief of that foul source of corruption, is now willing to add to the already corrupted waters we daily drink, the yet more foul and subtle elements of death, exuding from our cemetery, almost into the very pipes which carry the element of life or death into every household.

One cannot but speak warmly of a subject so vitally affecting the universal health of our city. Is it surprising death so often has knocked at our doors the past year!

Camp Douglas—Searching the Prisoners.

A squad of thirty-two policemen, under command of Captain John Nelson, proceeded a day or two since, at the request of the authorities, to Camp Douglas, for the purpose of searching the rebel prisoners there confined, and taking from them weapons and other contraband articles. Many good weapons—knives, pistols, &c.—were found, including quite a number of Colt's navy revolvers, heavily loaded. The majority, however, of the weapons—about a cart-load of which were found—were of but little use. Besides these, there were a large number of hand-saws, hatchets and small-axes found secreted about the quarters, their possession of which it is difficult to account for. About twelve thousand dollars in money was also found, six or eight hundred dollars of which was in gold, and the balance in greenbacks, Confederate notes and Arkansas scrip. This was all taken from them, each man being given a receipt for what he had, on the presentation of which at headquarters they can obtain small sums whenever they desire it. In one portion of the barracks there were found a number of carpet-bags, containing whole pieces of calico, cotton cloth and blanketings, with a large lot of saddlers' and shoemakers' tools, all new and in good order. An overcoat, too, valued at about forty dollars, lost by a sutler named Mackey, about a week ago, was found secreted in a bunk. It is somewhat singular, too, that more than one thousand copies of the Chicago *Times*, of various dates, were found upon the persons of the rebels, with which they manifested a great reluctance to part, the firmest friend they have—no wonder they cling to it so fondly. The larger portion of the money found upon them was in Treasury notes and gold.

The St. Nicholas and Samuel Hawk.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in another column of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, under the joint management of its new lessees Messrs. Spotts and Hawk.

We have already referred to the removal of our estimable fellow citizen, Samuel Hawk, esq., to the Empire City, and we feel grateful in announcing to his numerous friends of the West and Northwest who have been the recipients of his gentlemanly attention while proprietor of the Richmond House in this city, and afterwards Superintendent of the Sherman House, that he is now at home and prepared to receive his friends at so eligible a point as the St. Nicholas.

It will also be gratifying to his more intimate personal friends in this city, to learn that the lease of the present proprietors was effected on very moderate and entirely satisfactory terms, and the new management commences with a full business and under the most favorable auspices.

We bespeak for our friend Hawk and his new enterprise all the success his excellence of character, his warm sympathies, and his assiduous devotion to the comfort of his guests deserve.

Ellsworth Zouaves.

We are much pleased to know that this splendid corps met with great success at their last meeting, which was held at their armory on Thursday night, for the purpose of filling their company to the full number—100 men; they now number eighty of our best citizens, mostly young men having a taste for military exercises, and who wish to improve this opportunity of perfecting themselves both in the famous Zouave and the United States infantry drill, which is taught this corps by Capt. Brand. It is expected that the company will be filled to the desired number to-night and all are invited to be present who wish to become members, as this will probably be the last chance.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion upwards of seventy of this company have entered the service, among whom are sixteen Captains, all in infantry regiments but one. This speaks for itself of what the organization has been doing.

For the benefit of those who contemplate joining, the expense of such membership will be comparatively nothing, as their new equipments are all paid for by subscription of the old members.

BURGLARY.—The colored man named Alex. Bird, who stole the clothing from the house of Mrs. N. Sturtevant, on Thursday night, was tried before Justice Miller on Saturday afternoon, and in default of $400 bail, the black-bird was caged.

Emanuel McCoy was tried at the same time and place, and held to bail in $300 for stealing money from another colored man named Green.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector's Report for the Last Month.

Below, we publish the tax collected for the month of January, 1863, as obtained from the books of the Collector, Geo. Schneider, esq., kindly placed at our disposal. The exhibit will be read with interest:

CLASS A. Articles upon which an ad valorem tax is levied.

Auction sales	$161.00
Advertisements	571.16
Brass, manufactures of	232.61
Bridges, gross receipts of tolls	7.25
Candles of all materials	549.79
Cotton man. not otherwise provided for—	
Batting	54.48
Balls, bolts, &c.	3,780.55
Copper, man. of	319.05
Carriages, wagons, &c.	839.14
Cooperage	2,374.37
Ferry boats, gross receipts	1.50
Furs, when made up	874.77
Furniture	343.03
Gold, man. of pens	10.62
Horse skins, tanned and dressed	5.12
Iron, castings	1,681.69
Lead, tubes, &c.	700.44
Leather, man. of boots and shoes	1,361.94
Saddlery and harness	737.68
Trunks	383.17
Manufactures of all kinds of materials not otherwise provided for	3,290.13
Paper boxes	81.46
Railroads, on gross receipts for carrying passengers:	
Chicago and Milwaukee	$355.09
Chicago and Rock Island	1,049.69
Chicago and Northwestern	1,047.55
Chicago and Alton	1,311.95
Galena and Chicago	1,092.79
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	1,332.54
	$6,377.57
Railroads whose motive power is not steam	475.84
Steamboats, gross receipts on passengers	394.68
Silver, manufactures of	53.33
Sheepskins	31.44
Steel, manufactures of	4.37
Tinware, manufactures of	594.67
Wood, manufactures of	2,493.29
Willow ware	5.25
Wool	3,461.62
Clothing	312.30
	$8,356.37
Total Class A	$35,514.56

CLASS B—LICENSES.

Auctioneers	$40.00
Brewers of not less than 500 brls	
" " over	100.00
Billiard tables	20.00
Bowling alleys	15.00
Brokers in stocks	50.00
Brokers, commercial	500.00
Cattle brokers	150.00
Claim agents	20.00
Confectioners	20.00
Dentists	20.00
Distillers	50.00
Eating houses	30.00
Exhibitions	10.00
Horse dealers	20.00
1st class hotels	
3d "	
4th "	20.00
5th "	75.00
6th "	80.00
7th "	60.00
8th "	45.00
Lawyers	160.00
Livery stable keepers	80.00
Manufacturers	200.00
Pedlers	345.00
Pedlers, wholesale	60.00
Photographers	75.00
Physicians	170.00
Retail dealers	1,650.00
Tobacconists	10.00
Wholesale dealers	3,200.00
Wholesale liquors	700.07
Penalties collected in January	114.50
Total Class B	$10,455.50

CLASS C—ENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Ale, beer, &c.	$6,635.75
Billiard tables	60.00
Carriages	185.00
Cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered	25,056.80
Cigars	1,639.36
Coffee	734.00
Confectionery	3,925.44
Distilled spirits	700.69
Gas	2,216.11
Iron, stoves, &c.	677.33
Leather	1,157.83
Oil	407.29
Plate	198.61
Soap	1,472.66
Tobacco	10,552.92
Miscellaneous	141.69
Total Class C	$54,970.32

RECAPITULATION.

	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Totals.
Oct		$349.00	$6,291.50	$6,631.83
Nov	$9,674.70	9,780.00	11,250.45	30,705.15
Dec	26,482.19	15,305.00	23,353.45	137,140.63
Jan	35,514.56	10,455.50	54,970.32	100,941.38
Totals	$71,622.44	$35,931.50	$95,862.62	$275,419.56
Collected in Feb. up to 4 p. m. Saturday				67,738.17
Total				$343,157.73

SOCIABLE IN AID OF THE FUEL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening the Grand Sociable in aid of the Soldiers' Fuel Supply Association will take place at the Tremont House. The affair is under the joint supervision of the Chicago Ladies' War Fund Committee, the Camp Douglas Hospital Aid Society and the Fuel Association. It will be one of the most recherche entertainments of the season, and cannot fail to be well attended.

The arrangements are in the hands of a Committee who fully understand their business, and we are assured that no trouble or expense will be spared in making it all that the most exclusive can require. The supper will be under the direct management of Drake, which is all that need be said on that score. The following are the Committee:

E. S. Hunter,	C. T. Bowen,
F. Gaylord,	J. E. Maple,
Chas. Biggs,	J. B. Drake,
E. Hubbard,	A. K. Fairbanks,
Frank Honore,	M. H. Crosby,
J. Ledue,	R. S. North,
E. C. Long,	W. F. Wentworth,
A. C. Coventry,	James McKindley,
Clinton Biggs,	J. H. Rice,
W. C. Kerfoot,	C. A. Badger.

THE MUSICAL UNION CONCERT.—The second concert of the series to be given by the Musical Union occurs this (Monday) evening at Bryan Hall, and promises to be one of the best miscellaneous concerts ever given in this city. The programme has been prepared with great care, and the rehearsals augur a very pleasant entertainment. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Duo for two pianos ... Moscheles. Misses Tillinghast and Conkey.
"In the Forest," four part song ... Mendelssohn.
Cavatina from Semiramide ... Rossini. Mrs. Matteson.
Aria, terzetto and chorus from Elijah ... Mendelssohn.
Extravaganza for piano. Miss Conkey.
Aria from "Attila." Miss Fitch.
Finale from "A Night in Grenada."

PART II.

Duo from Don Giovanni, for violin and piano. Miss Tillinghast and Mr. Lewis.
Serenade, quartette ... Mendelssohn.
Aria from Sicilian Vespers. Miss Ellsworth.
Shepherd's Song ... Mendelssohn.
New Year's Song ... Mendelssohn.
Elegy of Tears ... Schubert. Capt. Sabin.
"Brightest Eyes" ... Stigelli. Mrs. Matteson.
Chorus from "Tannhauser" ... Wagner.

ADJOURNED MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the ladies who met at the Committee room of the Y. M. C. Association, Feb. 7th and 12th, will be held at the same place, this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, to transact important business. All other ladies who are interested in the organization of an institution greatly needed in our city, and of incalculable benefit to the penitent erring, are invited to be present. By order of the Committee.

MRS. LYMAN BAIRD,
MRS. C. H. CUSHING,
MRS. C. B. SAWYER,
MISS MCLANE.

KEEP THE RANKS FULL.—We are pleased to learn that the friends of the Chicago Light Guard have determined to again fill this old and popular company to the maximum—the majority of its old members being now in active service, having, in common with the other volunteer companies of this city, nobly answered to the calls of our country. The services of one of the best drill-masters in the State have been secured; the arms and accoutrements are Uncle Sam's best; their Hall has been thoroughly repaired, and the opportunity is now offered to our young men of thoroughly learning the bayonet exercise, skirmishing drill and other duties of a soldier, at no cost but their time, which cannot be better devoted, in these treasonable times, than to the above object. Be at their Hall, corner of Lake and Randolph streets, on Monday evening.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, in the Methodist Church Block, on Monday evening, Feb. 16th, at half-past seven o'clock. The following Committees will report: Devotional, War, Relief, and Tract. The superintendents and visitors of the various tract divisions are requested to attend, as statements and incidents connected with the tract work will be found of interest to them.

LENT.—Right Rev. James Duggan, Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, has issued the following order to the clergy, concerning the observation of Lent:

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1863.

REV. DEAR SIR:—The following are the regulations for the ensuing Lent:

1st. All the days in Lent are days of fast and abstinence: Sundays only excepted.

2d. By dispensation, the use of Flesh Meat is allowed once a day, at the principal meal, on the following days: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember Week, and also in Holy Week.

3d. The use of Fish and Flesh Meat at the same meal is prohibited.

4th. Those who have not attained their 21st year, or whose labor or infirmity will not permit to fast, are not bound by these regulations.

5th. In all cases of doubt, the Spiritual Director is to be consulted.

† JAMES, Bishop of Chicago.

THERMOMETRICAL.—The following is the range for the week ending February 14th, kept by E. L. O'Hara, druggist, corner Canal and West Randolph streets:

1863.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, February 8	34	38	36
Monday, " 9	36	41	38
Tuesday, " 10	31	31	28
Wednesday, " 11	20	23	22
Thursday, " 12	22	28	24
Friday, " 13	28	36	34
Saturday, " 14	37	39	36

A Hospital for Inebriates.

One of the great social wants of this city is a "Home for the Fallen," or in other words, a hospital for the recovery of inebriates. Hundreds of unhappy victims to the vice of intemperance die every year in Chicago, and other large towns which provide no facilities for their treatment and cure, who might otherwise be saved from the dreadful curse which consumes them, and restored safe and sound to their family and friends.

We were deeply impressed with the necessity of a reformatory house of this nature during the delivery, by Mr. Gough, of his late lecture on temperance; and we are sure there are thousands of good and generous men in this city who would gladly aid in the establishment of an institution devoted to this humane and benevolent object.

We all know how easy it is for young and old to get entangled in the coils of drink, when they are thrown by circumstances, or venture of their own choice, into what is called *convivial company.* A young man, especially, who plunges into the whirlpool of city life for the first time, who goes its round of pleasures and gaieties, its dissipations and debaucheries, without thinking of the almost inevitable consequences to himself and his future prospects, finds when it is too late that he has tempted the destinies too far, and that he is lost beyond recovery unless some merciful, and well nigh miraculous interposition appears on his behalf.

We are sorry for such young men, who for the most part ruin themselves out of sheer thoughtlessness and love of exhilaration, and not through any chronic longing for drink. We think of the happy and peaceful homes they have left behind them, perhaps in the country—of the gray old fathers who bid them God speed and prosper when they left the old homestead—of the good old mothers who wept over them, pressing them long and passionately to their great and loving hearts, amid sobs and kisses of tenderness—of the brothers and sisters who crowded around them, and took sweet farewells of them—and turning from this tearful but happy parting, and comparing the bright youths in whom were centered all this solicitude and hope, on leaving their parents roof, with the broken and emaciated figures that darken the saloon bar-rooms, saddened with drink, slovenly, dirty, and full of ribald oaths, it is enough to break the most granite heart, and arouse all the Christian benevolence in the community to try and snatch them from the Charybdis which howls around them, and threatens to swallow them up forever. We ask all good people to pity and help such unhappy persons. It is the duty of all Temperance societies especially, to take care of them—to send agents to their haunts, who shall speak kindly to them, and entreat them to abandon their evil ways, and be men once more. If these societies cannot or will not do this, what is the good of them? Save a soul from death, and the deed shall hide a multitude of sins; but indolence will save neither souls nor bodies—and the self-satisfied teetotaller, who meets his brother Pharisees at the lodge on regular meeting nights, piously thankful that he is safe, and that drink has no more temptations for *him*, is not exactly doing his duty, or proving his gratitude that he is no longer a drunkard. Let him take his hat and cloak and go forth into the streets and saloons and see what wretched brother he can rescue and reform. The thing is not impracticable, nor in any way Quixotic. Think how poor, degraded Gough was saved by the friendly hand that was laid upon his shoulder on that memorable night, and the affectionate words which were whispered into his ears! There are hundreds of young men and middle aged also, who would turn to a sober and useful life, if they had the power,—if any kind person were only thus to encourage them—men who hate themselves and their ways, but feel that they are lost, and beyond hope or succor.

Now, if temperance people would work, and had a home whereto they could take the poor inebriate, and keep him until he recovered, what a vast incalculable amount of good might be accomplished, what broken hearts would be healed, what misery put an end to, what joy would ring throughout households now dark and desolate! There are many extenuating words to be uttered for the poor drunkard. He is a merchant, perhaps, and losses have so huddled upon his back that he is on the brink of ruin, and his family must go down with him to poverty. He is nervous, weak, and his volition loses its power. Then he takes to drink to hold him up, and he goes on, step by step, until all is over with him, and his second ruin is greater than the first.

A rigid moralist would find no plea of pity or compassion for a man like this, or any man indeed, who falls into evil courses. But let the rigid moralist take heed lest, now standing in his stern pride, he also shall fall at last. Such things have happened, and may again. We cannot afford, not one of us, to judge our brother, or throw a stone at him, for we are all human, and live in very brittle glass houses. Drunkenness is a disease, and quite as much so as small-pox or fever. It is, indeed, the most malignant of all fevers, and should be treated as such. Let us have, then, a hospital for drunkards in Chicago, where they can be properly taken care of and cured of their distemper. Already the great Empire City has set us a noble example, in this respect, which is prospering abundantly, is well supported, and giving new life to hundreds and thousands who would otherwise have figured in the bills of mortality.

Boston, also, noble and ever foremost in all good works, has long since had its *Home for the Fallen;* and why should not the City of Chicago, the Queen of the West and the great central heart of its commerce, rich beyond most cities, and full of all sorts of ability and enterprise, and often magnificent in its benevolence, build or rent a similar Home for the unfortunate and unhappy drunkard? Will those who look after the doing of good deeds take the initiative in this matter? We sincerely hope they will, and that they will succeed in the endeavor!

The Alleged Rape Case.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As my name has, of late, been paraded quite conspicuously in the columns of your paper, as well as the other papers of the city, in articles written in the sensation style, with glaring capitals, wherein I am branded with having committed one of the foulest and blackest of crimes, and made to appear before the world as guilty, beyond all doubt, of the offense charged against me, and, therefore, meriting the detestation and abhorrence of the community, I feel constrained, in behalf of myself, my family and friends, to request the public to suspend their judgment until the charges against me can be examined and passed upon by a jury of my countrymen. I feel that great wrong and injustice has been done me, by the manner in which the charge made against me has been commented upon, and it looks like an attempt to prejudge my case, and to create such a prejudice against me as to prevent my having a fair trial. All are presumed to be innocent until tried and convicted; but such has not been the case with me. I have been denounced, branded and condemned as guilty of the infamous crime of rape, and while my name is conspicuously and unscrupulously blazoned forth in the columns of the public press, that of my accuser is carefully and tenderly withheld! The articles seem to have been written with the full object and intent to arouse public indignation against me, and to have me stand convicted and condemned before the public as guilty, beyond peradventure, of the infamous crime charged! No allusion was made to the circumstances of the case, which, if published, might show a doubt on the base charge; but it was simply set forth that the evidence of my guilt was direct and positive. I complain of this as a monstrous wrong. My reputation is as dear to me as that of any man living, and my life has been unsullied by any act or deed, and I can plainly say that thousands of my former patients still live, and will bear testimony to the faithfulness, watchfulness, skill and success with which they were treated. I have been a practicing physician for ten years, and yet in order still more to injure my standing as a physician, I am charged in your papers with having been in the "grocery business," on the West Side, when all I ever had to do with a grocery was to exchange some real estate for a stock of groceries and liquors, which I again soon disposed of, all the time practicing my profession.

And now, I will state, as delicately as I can, to the circumstances of the alleged rape. It was stated in the papers that the offence was perpetrated in my private office, upon an invalid girl, leaving out the fact that she walked to and from my house a distance of about one mile each way, and also leaving it to be inferred that my private office was in some locality where such an offence could be committed with impunity. But what will, and ought to be thought of the base, false and malicious charge, when it is known that the alleged rape was sworn to have been committed at an early hour in the evening, in the sitting-room of my dwelling house, in a room accessible by three unlocked doors, one opening into the apartments of my wife, who was in there at the time, another opening into the hall through which people were constantly passing, and with still another door opening into the front room, which I use as an office, and in which three ladies were sitting during the whole time. Nay, more! A family has and is living in the room immediately above, and a store has been and is in the room immediately beneath, and the building fronts on one of the busiest and most thronged streets in the city. Those rooms, too, occupied by myself and family in common, every one knows who has called at my house.

The girl's evidence as to the crime itself is equally absurd. She testified that while I was making an examination to satisfy myself as to her complaint, one of the three ladies sitting in the next room opened the door and looked in, and that, when she closed the door again, I took the complainant by one arm, and pushed her to one side of the room. In answer to questions put to her by my attorney, she swore that she pushed me from her as soon as she comprehended what I was doing; that she did not rush from the room, and was unable to scream, though she had sufficient strength to push me from her, and that I asked her to take a seat and compose herself, and come and see me often. This statement was sworn to by herself.

Now, I submit to any medical man, and to every person of common sense, whether any sane man, much less a physician in full practice and respectable standing, could or would attempt to commit a rape, or any act of the kind, or if attempted, could possibly be accomplished under the circumstances as detailed by the witness? I declare before God, I am entirely innocent of the crime charged against me! I have been remorselessly and unconsciously wronged and outraged, and if God's justice prevails, I shall yet be fully vindicated, and just retribution fall upon my revilers and [illegible]

... persecutors, and those who have instigated the most infamous charge against me—a charge having no foundation whatever; and made with motives and designs known only to themselves and their God.

EZRA N. WHIPPLE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13th, 1863.

A Card.

CHICAGO, February 14, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Allow us through your valuable paper to call the attention of all thinking men to the letter of a "Loyal Woman" in your issue of Friday, proscribing the house of Messrs. Wm. M. Ross & Co., the Lake Street Merchants. The parties most interested in that article are the salesmen or clerks, a majority of whom are good and loyal Republicans, men who have an interest in the welfare of their beloved country, some of them having sons and brothers in its service. And they do feel as keenly its rights and interest as the "Loyal Woman." The firm is rich and independent, it cannot hurt them.

We have our wives, children and mothers to support by our daily labor, and were it not for the intelligence of the people of Chicago, it would fall with crushing weight upon us. It is a notorious fact that no house in the city treats its employees with that consideration and deference that this house does. Every man here is allowed to think and act for himself in all matters of religion and politics. The employers have the same right, and we claim that to be the right of every freeman.

If the Messrs. Ross have transgressed, they may be held amenable at the proper tribunal. The intelligent community will not hold us responsible for the faults of others. If these gentlemen are disloyal, is it not their duty and to their interest to discharge every Republican clerk from their employ? Does the "Loyal Woman" see it in that light?

JAMES OWEN, and 32 other Clerks.

Books for the Convalescent Soldiers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MARINE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We wish to correct an article which appeared in your paper some time since, in regard to the books for the soldiers of this Hospital. The class of books that we intended to use was not stated, and the result is, we have received a large donation of books with no more than two of the same kind. The most of them being entirely useless as a class. Therefore we have decided to use the following books, which will be gratefully accepted and put to good use, if those who have them will donate them to us:

Sanders' Fifth Reader and Speller, New Practical Arithmetic, Brown's Grammar and Mitchell's Geography.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

☞ SOMETHING NEW!—What is it?

BISHOP SIMPSON.—The eloquent and patriotic Bishop Simpson will will preach this Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, in the First M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets.

☞ INSTRUCTIVE!—What is it?

☞ Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak at Kingsbury Hall, Sunday, Feb. 15th, at 3 and 7¼ o'clock p. m. Subject for the afternoon—The Lesson of Nations, by Theodore Parker. Subject for the evening selected by the audience.

☞ AMUSING!—What is it?

☞ Elder Knapp will close his labors with the Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, on Sabbath next. He will preach in the forenoon and evening. The meetings will be continued by the Pastor every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room.

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!—What is it?

TO SKATERS.—Professionals, amateurs and beginners all join in the unqualified praise of the Buffalo Patent Ankle-Supporting Skate. Says one: "I have skated for years, but never fully appreciated the luxury until I used your Skates." Another: "I have *sold* a fine pair of skates to purchase yours; it was too much like work to use them; with yours I can enjoy myself any length of time without the least fatigue." Another: "My wife is learning to skate upon your skates, and only a second evening finds herself as proficient as those of her lady friends who have skated two seasons upon other skates." Sold at wholesale and retail by J. H. Johnson, agent for the Northwest, corner of State and Randolph streets, up stairs. fe9-6t

NO ONE DISAPPOINTED!—What is it?

☞ One hundred thousand Planters, TRIBUNE readers and their neighbors, want the White or Gray Willow—a good thing, and will pay two or three prices, or get spurious or both, buying of irresponsible pedlers. Also, Fruit Trees, Grapes Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Packing carefully done. Clubs win?

Send two red stamps for postage on our Catalogues and Willow Circular.

Post yourself, and then *order direct*—trees and all together. F. K. PHOENIX, fe5-d661-1m-d&w Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

MEMORY STRENGTHENED!—What is it?

Revolvers! Revolvers!

Colt's, Smith's and Wesson's, and all best makers, at wholesale and retail, at Geo. T. Abbey's, 166 Lake street, agent for Haward's powder. fe11-6t

☞ THE AUTHORS' GAME, for sale by John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—Elder W. F. Black will preach on Sunday, Feb. 15th, at the Christian Church, on Monroe, between Aberdeen and Racker streets. Subject at 10½ a. m., The Bible; at 7½ p. m., The Crucifixion of Christ.

—Bishop Simpson will preach at the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, to-morrow at 10½ a. m.

—Plymouth Church, corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street. Rev. J. E. Roy, pastor. Sabbath evening discussions of practical matters. Feb. 15th, "The Theater." Services at half past seven.

—The regular services at the Church of the Holy Communion will be held as usual by the Rector, Rev. E. W. Hager, to-day, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The subject for the evening lecture, on Genesis, will be The Deluge—objections to its being universal, considered.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1863.

The quotations of gold opened this morning, in New York, with the same figure as yesterday, and maintained it till the close—viz: 155¾. There being an active demand in this city for gold from the cotton speculators of Memphis, Helena, &c., our own dealers paid as high as 155, and sold at the New York quotations. Old Demand notes are quoted at 153½ in this city, and 155 in New York. The margin between them and gold is now very tight. Silver is worth from 135 to 140, according to size. Seven-thirties are in fair demand at 101 @1.5.

Exchange is weak at par buying: and 1-16@1-10 premium. Currency is plenty at the ruinous rate of 10 per cent.

The following table will compare the present condition of the banks of the city of New York with that at the close of the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 8, '62.	Feb. 7, '63.
Discounts	$148,808,590	$179,892,161
Specie	28,196,666	33,243,859
Circulation	6,077,417	8,780,134
Gross Deposits	121,526,944	216,730,873
Net Deposits	110,637,557	168,340,777
Capital	69,051,605	69,135,880

The statement of the Philadelphia banks for the last two weeks compares as follows:

	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.
Capital stock	$11,767,980	$11,768,160
Loans	37,288,894	37,836,367
Specie	4,562,580	4,519,706
Due from other banks	2,909,807	3,518,089
Due to other banks	6,698,310	6,953,915
Deposits	29,331,753	28,862,164
Circulation	4,181,503	4,039,918

SHERIFFS TURNED BANKERS.—Sheriff Usher and Deputy Sheriff Solberg are in possession of the Bank of LaCrosse. When they took possession of the bank this morning, by virtue of an execution or attachment by Hon. Angus Cameron, or Messrs. Cameron & Losey, for the recovery of a "bank collection" amounting to about $31, they found the available cash assets to consist of the round sum of two dollars. There has been so much mystery about the proceedings connected with this bank that we shall not undertake to completely unravel it. The Bank Comptroller's report exhibits the bank with a circulation of $25,000, secured by $25,000 of Wisconsin six per cent. bonds, and personal bonds for $6,250 signed by William D. Bannister and Alexander Whalen of LaCrosse. A few of the notes of this bank are in circulation. It is presumed that they are held by the banks or bankers or persons in Madison, or Milwaukee, or elsewhere, who took the contract to launch the institution into navigable waters, and set it afloat. Rumor says that certain bankers at Madison undertook the job for $2,000, and have been partly paid therefor. Of this we entertain no doubt; and if it shall prove to be so, the bankers who are in that sort of business should be thoroughly overhauled. But the plans or expectations of the financiers were thwarted by the watchfulness and suspicions of people at LaCrosse.

Perhaps Gen. Gorman et al. will redeem them at sight, payable in cotton. This is the second time the bank has been in the Sheriff's hands within three months. Perhaps matters will be satisfactorily arranged agreeably with assurances given by those who appear to be gentlemen.—*LaCrosse Republican, 12th.*

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks dull.

Chi. & R. I.	92¾	C. & T.	90¾
Erie	74¾	Mich. Sou. gtd.	105¾
Chi. B. & Quincy	109¾	Cumb. Coal	20
A. & T. H.	33¾	Pacific Mail	164¾
Cleve. & P.	69¾	N. Y. C. 6s	120
Mich. South.	38¾	Ohio 6s	117¾
N. Y. C.	117¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 coup.	97@97¾	Demand	154¾
One year cert.	96¾	Coupon 6s of '81	97
Treasury	103¾	Registered do.	95¾

MONEY MARKET.—Sterling exchange steady at 169@170 for merchants', and 171@171¼ for bankers' bills.

Gold opened at 55¾@55⅝, declined to 55¾, and closed steady at 55¾@55⅞.

Total export of specie, $530,489.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Br'ly, bu.
G&CURR	550	2248	1286	4517	1071	146
RIRR	800	2 60	3 50		1050	
Ill CRR	800	7450	10680		300	
CB&QRR	1053	6496	54006	12394	4789	490
NWRR	334	2052	120	4150	457	715
A&StLRR	100	300	3031	487	430	
Total	3183	19513	60701	21418	7730	1351

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Beef C'tle, No.	Drs'd Hogs, No.
G&CURR	20090				1543	
RIRR				500	837	88
Ill CRR	12900	30000	5210	200	327	29
CB&QRR	23518	80080	6298	3604	1007	361
NWRR	12060			300	887	182
A&StLRR		416		134	33	
Total	84168	110012	11298	4738	4464	1083

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets were steady and quiet.

The Provision market was dull. The transactions were very trifling at 9½@9¾c for country lots of prime Leaf Lard, and 8¾c for No 1 Lard. Prime city Kettle Lard is held at 9¾@9⅞c, and Steam at 9½c. There was nothing doing in Bulk Meats or Mess Pork—the latter being offered at $11.50.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 4,738 live, and 4,464 dressed. The receipts during the week were as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Monday	1,757	3,000
Tuesday	4,121	6,046
Wednesday	5,443	2,879
Thursday	1,500	3,946
Friday	5,108	2,926
Saturday	4,738	4,464
Total	22,688	23,479
Add dressed	23,479	
Total live and dressed	46,167	
" previous week	56,590	
Corresponding week 1862	21,410	
" 1861	8,654	

The market for Dressed Hogs, to-day, was steady, at $4.15 and $4.80 for medium grades, dividing on 200 lbs. Extra hogs were sold at $4.80@4.92½.

Flour was dull and neglected—light sales of spring extras being made at $5.90@6.00.

Wheat was steady and quiet—closing easier—with sales of No 2 Red at $1.25½@1.24; $1.06 for Rejected Red; $1.20 for No 1 Spring; $1.07@1.08 for No 2 Spring; and 89@90c for Rejected Spring.

Corn was steady, with sales of Mixed in store at 51½@52½c, and Rejected at 44c. New Corn was in demand at 45@45½c.

Oats were dull and ½c lower—with sales of No 1 at 57@58c. Rye was active at 89@89½c—the bulk of the sales being at 89c. Barley was firm at $1.12½@1.35. Clover Seed was dull at $7.00. Timothy dull at $2.90. Highwines were firmer—with sales at 49¾@50c.

Owing to the detention of the stock trains—several of them being some six hours behind—there was very little doing at the Cattle yards to-day. The sales of Hogs were light—about 2,000—at a range of $3.70@4.35. The market closed quiet but firm.

In the market for Beef Cattle, there was not much business done, as the offerings were light. Owing to a brisk demand by government contractors and shippers, the market was buoyant, but closed quiet at an advance of fully 10c ⅌ 100 lbs.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet but firm. Sales:—113 tierces prime country kettle Lard at 9¾c; 35 tres do at 9½c; 56 tres No. 1 country Lard at 9c.

TALLOW—Firm. Sales, 40,000 lbs in hhds at [illegible] barrels at 11½c.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm. Sales:—20 pkgs prime at 17c; 10 pkgs good at 16c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received 4,464. Market Steady. Sales were:

		lbs. at	
24 averaging	227		$4.52½
150 do	200		4.90
6	275		4.90
60 all over	200		4.85
110	200		4.80
12	200		4.80
60 averaging	207		4.80
60 dividing on	200	4.10 and	4.80
20	200	4.15 and	4.80
20	200	4.15 and	4.85
9	200	4.15 and	4.80
152	200	4.15 and	4.80
60	200	4.15 and	4.80
100	200	4.15 and	4.85
120	200	4.15 and	4.90
80	200	4.15 and	4.90
24	200	4.15 and	4.90
15	200	4.15 and	4.80
17	200	4.15 and	4.90
75	200	4.15 and	4.90
30	200	4.15 and	4.90
15	200	4.15 and	4.80
150	200	4.15 and	4.85
150	200	4.20 and	4.85
50	200	4.20 and	4.85
50	200	4.20 and	4.90
36	200	4.20 and	4.90
20	200	4.20 and	4.90

FLOUR—Received, 3,183 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: 50 brls "Abbotts Mills" choice Spring extra at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.90; 80 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" at $6.00; 100 brls unsound Spring extra $4.80.

WHEAT—Received, 19,513 bu. Market a shade easier. Sales—WINTER—5,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at $1.24; 400 bu do at $1.23½; 1,800 bu Rejected Red (in Sturges & Co.'s) at $1.06. SPRING—4,000 bu No. 1 (in M. & S.'s) at $1.20; 3,500 bu No. 1 (in M. & S.'s) at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08; 1,000 bu do (in H. W.'s) at $1.07; 6,000 bu do (in Newberry's), at $1.08; 400 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s), and 3,500 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.08; 500 bu do (in A. D. Co.'s) at $1.07½; 4,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) and 2,000 bu do (in H. W.'s) at $1.07; 2,000 bu Rejected Red at 88c; 600 bu do at 87c; 7,000 bu do at 89c.

CORN—Received 60,701 bu. Market closed quiet and a shade lower. Sales:—10,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 52½c; 75,000 bu do at 52c; 4,000 bu do at 51½c; 5,000 bu do at 51½c; 20,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 44c; 4,000 bu New Corn in store at 45c; 3,000 bu do at 45½c.

OATS—Received, 21,418 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales: 12,000 bu No. 1 in store at 58c; 500 bu do at 57½c; 500 bu do at 57c; 80 bags choice at 65c on track.

RYE—Received, 7,730 bu. Market active and firm. Sales: 3,500 bu No. 1 in store at 89½c; 15,000 bu do at 89c; 400 bu do at 89c; 100 bu do at 85c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,351 bu. Market firm. Sales: 600 bu prime at $1.35; 400 bu good at $1.30; 80 bags at $1.12½.

HIGHWINES—Market firmer. Sales: 80 brls at 49c; 200 brls at 49½c; 308 brls do (last night) at 49½c.

CLOVER SEED—Market weaker. Sales: 30 bags good at $7.00.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market dull. Sales were: 70 bags and 80 bushels prime at $2.93.

FLAX SEED—34 bags common at $2.50; 12 bags choice at $3.75.

COOPERAGE—Market very dull. Sales:—[illegible]

Exports from New York.

The exports for the past week from New York have been larger in nominal value than for any previous week in the history of the port. Twice before (in the year 1857) the total has exceeded five millions, but it has never before reached five millions one hundred thousand dollars. The following will show the exports of produce and merchandise (exclusive of specie), from the port of New York for the week ending February 9 and since January 1:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
For the week	$5,664,872	$1,944,475	$5,154,968
Prev'sly reported	13,429,094	13,190,880	16,751,313
To'l since Jan. 1	$16,006,966	$15,344,378	$21,906,274

To the single port of Liverpool there were exported $1,898,135, and to London $688,989. Included in the exports to Liverpool were nearly 23,000 barrels of flour, 466,000 bushels wheat, 130,000 bushels corn, and a very large quantity of provisions; to London, 22,000 barrels flour, 130,000 bushels wheat, and provisions to the value of nearly $145,000.

Dry Goods.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Feb. 12.]

The excitement noticed in our last has moderated. There is less activity, accompanied however by great firmness, if not buoyancy in the prices of every description of cotton goods. There is more activity in woolens, and the leading jobbers have been making large purchases. Prints are steady, but with some diminution of demand for dark color, light colors being preferred for the spring trade. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are not in very abundant supply, and are firmly held at the recent advance in prices. Drills are higher as well as Canton flannels. Linen goods continue to advance steadily. A very large advance has been realized in woolen goods, and stocks are much reduced. The new supplies of fancy cassimeres are readily taken up. Delaines have advanced considerably, and spring goods are in good demand at the advance. Doeskins have been purchased freely by the large jobbers. Cloakings are higher, with a good demand for spring qualities. Shawls are in good assortment. Flannels are less active, but higher in price. Foreign woolens are in good demand. German cloths have been bought up at $2 and under, and other foreign woolens are much sought for. British goods generally are less active, but dress goods of medium and low prices sell quickly on arrival. Saxony dress goods seem to be the most attractive goods. Dress silks are steady—blacks at $1.25 to $1.30; desirable styles are getting scarce. Ribbons are inactive, but elicit some inquiry for future trade. French worsted are less active, but are very firm. The importations of woolens this week have been very large. Importers do not sell on long time, and many insist on cash, in view of possible changes in the currency before any notes could mature.

The auction sales have not yet opened. The course of prices for all fabrics is steadily upward, and holders of stock find their goods rising in value on their hands, and therefore do not press sales, and command their own *terms.*

Government Contracts.

[From the Baltimore American, 10th inst.]

Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, United States Commissary of Subsistence, awarded the following contracts for flour, to parties in this city yesterday:

J. B. Eastman, 1,000 barrels Ohio extra at $8.75; George F. Webb, 1,000 barrels do. at the same price, 400 barrels Howard street cut extra at $8.18; 400 barrels do. do. at $8.10; 400 barrels Ohio cut extra at $7.84 and $7.90, 400 barrels do. do. at $7.73; Samuel Elder & Co., 300 barrels Ohio extra at $8.70; 300 barrels do. at $8.50, and 200 barrels Ohio cut extra at $7.90; Wm. E. Woodyear, 1,000 barrels City Mills extra (baker's flour) at $8.55; Cockey & Co., 3,000 barrels Ohio extra at $8.53, and 3,000 barrels do. at $8.63; F. A. Gibbons, 1,000 barrels Ohio extra at $8.46, and 1,000 barrels do. at $8.45; John S. Price, 300 barrels extra, and 300 barrels cut extra at $8.25; George Sauerwein, 420 barrels Ohio cut extra at $8.24½, 31 barrels extra do. at $8.62½; and 86 barrels do. do. at $8.25 per barrel.

Pork Packing.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, Feb. 11.]

We have heard but from few places since our last, and we reserve them till next week. There is an increase of 15,500 at St. Louis over an estimate we gave in a former issue. The packing there will run up to 175,000. There will also be an increase at Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, we understand.

New Orleans Market—Jan. 31.

Cotton—There were two or three small sales to-day, embracing altogether about 50 bales middling at 60c ⅌ lb. Most of the receipts are for export direct. Sales during the last three days 400 bales.

Sugar—We have again to notice a brisk inquiry to-day, but owing to the very light stock on hand, the receipts at the levee are confined to 400 hhds in several lots, at about previous prices; good common to fair 7½c, good fair 8¼c, and yellow clarified, new crop, 9¼c, and strictly prime, old crop, 9¼c ⅌ lb. By auction 91 hhds sold as follows: 23 hhds good common at 6½@6¾c; 6 hhds yellow clarified at 9¼c; 10 hhds white clarified at 10c; and 31 hhds refined at 10¾c ⅌ lb. Sales during the last three days 1,800 hhds and 250 brls. Molasses—To-day's sales embrace 1,000 brls, in several lots, at 30c for dark common, and 31@32 and 32c for fair common, good and prime new crop. By auction, 404 brls sold as follows: 232 brls at 17c, 6 brls at 18c, and 161 at 16¾c ⅌ gallon. Sales during the last three days 3,300 brls.—*Delta.*

Star Candles.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday says:

The demand for star candles is active and pressing, and prices higher and unsettled. Full weights are held at 21@22c, and large purchases could not be made at the inside rate. They are being taken to all parts of the world, and the business done so far this season, so far exceeds that of last, fully 20 ⅌ cent., and this is the case in all the other cities where the business is carried on.

It is estimated that over 75,000,000 lbs of lard and grease will be used in making these candles in the West the current year. There is no doubt that the increase in the consumption of lard this season over last, in making these candles, will be fully 30 ⅌ cent.

New York Seed Market—Feb. 12.

Clover is decidedly lower; the sales include 1,200 bags good at 10½@11, and 400 bags choice at 11¼. Timothy is quoted at $2.75@3.00. Calcutta linseed is firm; the last sales were made in Boston at $4.00.

Seeds in Philadelphia—Feb. 12.

Cloverseed is quiet, and the sales have been confined to 800@900 bushels, in a small way at $6.75@7.00 per 64 lbs. Timothy is worth $2.50@2.75 per bu, and flaxseed at $3.25.

New York Tea Market—Feb. 12.

The market is very firm but quiet. We quote Hyson common to fair and superior at 85@1.08; good, fine to finest at $1.07@1.20; Young Hyson at 55@75c for common to fine Canton, 78@1.05 for Taeping cargo to fine; 67@1.08 for Twankey and Moyune cargo to the finest; 40@75c for inferior to sweet cargo Hyson Skin and Twankey; 75@90c for superior to finest do; 60@75c for common to fine Canton Gunpowder and Imperial; 90@1.18 for common medium to fine Taeping and Fychow do; 75@85c for common to fine Oolong and Ningyong; 85@1.10 for fine and choice do; 55@64c for inferior to superior Souchong and Congou, and 66@85c for fine to choice do; 55@60c for common to fine Ankoi, and 65@70c for Orange Pekoe; 70@85c for Young Hyson and Hyson Japan leaf, reffired and colored; 90@1.05 for Gunpowder and Imperial; 70@87c for common to fair uncolored Japan leaf, and 90@95c for good to fine do.

Lard, Tierces at $1.25 on track; 350 Pork Barrels at $2.30 del; 200 do at $2.07 on track; 250 do at $1.60 on track; 100 do at $1.65 del; 300 do at $1.65.

BAGGING—Grain bags have advanced 5c. Burlaps are quite higher. Gunnies steady. We quote:

Stark Mills A	29
Lewiston Mills A	29
Bridgewood	28
Monitor	28
Burlaps, four bu	30
two bu	20@22
Gunnies, single bu	40
double bu	48
Flour Sacks, ¼ brls	40
⅛ brls	20@21
1-16	16
1-16	8

BROOM CORN—5 bales fair at $112.50.

MIDDLINGS—20 bags at $15.00 on track.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Feb. 14, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Feb. 14	4,126	22,688
Week ending Feb. 7	5,089	29,053
Week ending Jan. 31	6,110	35,718
Week ending Jan. 24	5,103	56,300
Week ending Jan. 17	3,408	63,479

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ⅌ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$55	35 cts
Cars of 210 feet	50	35 "
Michigan Central, small cars	45	35 "

TO BUFFALO ON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$100	60 cts
Cars of 230 feet	90	60 "
Michigan Central, small cars	80	60 "
Fort Wayne cars, 234 feet	91	60 "

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 294 feet	$86	55 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	90	55 "
do do cars of 200 feet	80	55 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Gal & ChURR	769	ChB&QRR	1,498
Chi & RIRR	925	North W R R	441
Ill Central R R	404	Alton & St L R R	92

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards, for the week ending to-day, amount to, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, 4,126 head. This is 963 head less than last week, and 854 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Owing to the light receipts during the week, and an active demand both by shippers, speculators and Government contractors, the general markets ruled firm and buoyant. The supply of extra shipping beeves has been unusually light—the bulk of the offerings being principally of medium and good grades,—and several droves of choice stall-fed beeves quickly changed hands at $4.00. The Government contractors were purchasing freely for shipment to Louisville and Washington. There were very few scallawags in market, and we make no change in our quotations.

TO-DAY—The detention of the trains on the various roads had the effect of restricting business very much, although the offerings on the market were promptly taken at an advance of about 10c ⅌ 100 lbs on the closing quotations of last week.

We give the closing prices as follows:

Strictly prime shipping beeves	$3.75@4.00
Extra shipping beeves	3.50@3.60
Good	3.10@3.25
Medium	2.75@3.00
Scallawags and Cows	1.50@2.50

The following are the principal sales of the week:

Hyman & Co. sold Miller & Co. 116 head good government cattle at $3.30.

Cassiday sold Miller & Co. 39 choice shipping beeves, averaging 1,315 lbs, at $3.50.

Hopkins sold Hodges & Co. 46 head fair state steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $3.05.

Hopkins sold Miller & Co. 21 fair government steers, averaging 1,240 lbs, at $3.00.

Hickox sold Miller & Co 12 good government steers, averaging 1,280 lbs, at $3.12½.

Leach sold Albee one Durham heifer from Galesburg, weighing 1,840 lbs, for $100; 14 head choice Durham steers, averaging 1,384 lbs, at $4.00.

Leach sold Curtiss 14 head choice Durham steers, averaging 1,410 lbs, at $4.00.

Smith sold Hopkins 26 head extra shipping beeves, averaging 1,334 lbs, at $3.60.

Fry sold Miller & Co. 12 head good government beeves, averaging 1,270 lbs, at $3.15.

Pease & Co. sold Cook 12 head fair grade steers, averaging 1,294 lbs, at $3.00.

Dinsdale sold Miller & Co. 71 extra shipping beeves from Jo Daviess Co., averaging 1,400 lbs at $3.60; one choice heifer $100.00.

Taft sold Daily 14 head good government beeves averaging 1,495 lbs at $3.12½.

Salisbury sold Hughes 14 head fair grade steers, averaging 1,340 lbs at $3.00.

Lott sold Milner 100 head extra shipping state steers, from Bloomington, McLean Co., averaging 1,384 lbs at $3.90.

Reid sold Rowland 29 choice Iowa shipping beeves, averaging 1,384 lbs at $3.60.

Rowland bought 14 head choice shipping beeves, averaging 1,400 lbs at $3.80.

Orton sold Rowland 64 head extra Iowa shipping steers, averaging 1,380 lbs at $3.81.

Jacob Frye sold Rowland 16 head choice shipping steers, averaging 1,375 lbs at $3.40.

TO-DAY—The sales were:

Dunham sold Morris 13 head strictly prime shipping beeves, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $4.00.

Hull sold Heath 60 head strictly prime shipping, beeves, averaging 1,325 lbs, at $3.75.

Bingham sold Hopkins 25 head good government cattle, averaging 1,340 lbs, at $3.00.

Ferris sold Hopkins one extra stall fed steer, weighing 1,650 lbs, at $25.00.

Burnham sold Miller & Co. 63 good shipping beeves, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $3.37¼.

Frye sold Miller & Co. 29 head good shipping beeves, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $3.60.

Gridley sold Cook 16 head rough steers, averaging 1,090 lbs, at $2.60.

Rice bought 10 head coarse steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $2.60; 6 head averaging 1,200 lbs, at $2.70.

HOGS—The following table shows the daily receipts as posted on 'Change for the week ending to-day:

Monday	1,757
Tuesday	4,121
Wednesday	5,443
Thursday	1,500
Friday	5,108
Saturday	4,738
Total	22,688

As will be seen from the above table, the total receipts at all the yards, amount to 22,688. This is 7,365 less than last week, and 9,086 more than the corresponding week of last year. The market opened steady at the closing prices of last week, and has continued to rule so, without any important change, during the week. The packing season is nearly over.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra Lard Hogs	$4.00@4.40
Good	3.70@3.95
Medium	3.40@3.65

Sales to-day were:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
49	316	$4.85	110	242	$3.85
54	279	4.25	140	220	3.90
39	265	4.15	82	200	3.80
45	258	4.00	65	220	3.70

SHEEP—Market firm but quiet. Sales were: 175 averaging 115 lbs at $3.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Cotton—Dull.

FLOUR—A shade firmer but less doing. Sales at $7.20@7.35 for extra State; $7.40@7.85 for common to medium extra do; $7.20@7.50 for $6.80@6.90 for super western; $7.20@7.50 for common to medium extra do; $7.80@7.75 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $7.80@8.25 for trade brands—market closing firm with no sales at inside quotations.

WHISKY—Irregular and unsettled. Sales of 3,500 brls at 53@57c, chiefly 54@55.

GRAIN—Wheat shade firmer with moderate export demand. Chicago Spring $1.36@1.56; Milwaukee Club $1.57@1.62. Corn a shade firmer, 92@94 for sound mixed western; 88@90 for unsound. Oats 76@78c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Macaibo 31¼; San Domingo 30. Sugar dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Dressed Hogs a shade firmer, 6½@6¾c. Bacon sides firmer. Lard a shade firmer, 10¼@11¼c.

DIED.

In this city, at the residence of Mr Matthew Church, No. 119 Fourth avenue, CHAMPION HARRIS, aged 32 years. The deceased was with General Butler during his command at New Orleans.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:50 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	‡8:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	†6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*5:45 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	*11:15 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:45 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Night Express	‡11:00 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:40 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	*11:30 a. m.	*2:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.
Waukegan	*5:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

General Notices.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman, well educated, not wealthy, but having the means of an honest livelihood, wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Money no objection, but not essential. She must be of good personal appearance and good character, and above all, be intelligent and affectionate. No acquaintance desirable except under circumstances of a satisfactory nature to both parties. Address "C. F.," Box 4260. [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT.

ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN.

May hear of lucrative situations on application to W. P. COTTRELL, Agent for VIRTUE, YORSTON & CO., Publishers, 117 S. Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

$50 REWARD.—Information wanted of S. C. CONWELL, Attorney at Law, who left his home about the 1st of May last, and came to Chicago, boarded at the City Hotel, and has not been heard from since the 5th of July. [illegible] Any information of him will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid on the receipt of the whereabouts of the above, [illegible] county, Ill. JAS. F. KELSEY.

LOST—On the 6th of January last, a plat of Land belonging to Mrs. Lucinda Hart, on Randolph street, near the Court House, or on Lake street. Any person finding the above will please return it to GEORGE SCOVILL, in R. G. Wright's old room, near Metropolitan Block, and be suitably rewarded. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Lad to learn the Book Trade. Wages $2.50 per week. Apply in own handwriting, giving reference, to "C," P. O. Box 1874, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, (or purchase on time, first payment to be made on taking possession,) on or before the 1st of May next, a dwelling for a small family, with garden, and stabling for one cow, in a respectable neighborhood in the vicinity of Union Park. The very best of references given as to character, &c. Address P. O. Drawer 5974. fe14-a65-5t

WANTED—A good English or American Cabinet Maker. None but a good workman need apply. M. TERHUNE, 65 Dearborn st., up-stairs. fe14-a48-3t

WANTED—A Furnished House. Wanted to rent, a small house, furnished, in any part of the city, or advertiser will purchase a part of the furniture. Address "J M E," Box 3356. fe14-a44-3t

WANTED—Bachelor's Quarters. Any person having a furnished room for SALE, within two blocks of corner of Lake and Clark sts., can find a cash customer by addressing "QUINCY," P. O. Box 4678. fe14-a50-3t

WANTED—Wet Nurse.—Apply at 245 West Randolph street. fe12-a50-3t

WANTED—A good Cook, (Man preferred.) Apply at Restaurant No. 88 South Clark street.

WANTED—Situations as Engineer and Lard Renderer, by two young men well acquainted with the business. Good references given. Address "D S," Chicago P. O. fe13-a11-3t

WANTED—To exchange 160 acres of land in Iowa, or some lots south of this city (title perfect), for horse and buggy, and a set of furniture for a house of some 8 rooms; also, a piano. Address P. O. Box 674. fe13-a29-1w

WANTED—A good second-hand two-flue Boiler, 44 to 48 inches diameter, 22 to 28 feet long. Any one having such for sale cheap, for cash, can find a purchaser by addressing D. DONNELL, Buchanan, Berrien county, Mich. fe13-a31-1w

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper by a gentleman of experience. Will commence on moderate salary. Address Post Office Box 2209. [illegible]

WANTED—Copy of Illinois Reports; also, other clean second-hand Law Books. Address "C," Box 1824, Chicago, with list of goods and prices for cash. fe13-a23-3t

WANTED—By a young man who can give good city references, as he has had some experience in the grocery business, a situation in any business where he can make himself useful. Writes a fair hand and is not afraid to work. A line addressed to "W A D," at Tribune Office, will meet with prompt attention. fe13-a12-3t

WANTED.—To Young Ladies. Agents in every city and town throughout the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin, for an entirely new, healthy, and lady-like employment, which will return

From $2.00 to $5.00 a Day

Clear of all expenses. It is so easy of attainment that it can be thoroughly understood in ten minutes. By enclosing fifty cents to the undersigned, complete samples of the work and all necessary instructions will be sent by return mail. Address Mrs. E. W. STEWART, Box 1670, Chicago, Ill. fe13-a20-1w

WANTED.—An experienced business man wishes a situation with a first-class wholesale grocery house, as salesman, book-keeper or traveller. Has a good acquaintance with country trade, and can give the best of city references as to integrity, business capacity, and devotion to employer's interests. Address W. J. DAVIS, P. O. Box 560, Chicago. fe13-a90-1w

WANTED—To sell cheap for cash, or to exchange for city property, drugs, dry goods, groceries, or other good personal property, 600 acres of good land in Upper Canada. This land is well timbered with beech, maple, &c., and in a good locality. For particulars, address "FITCH & HAYES," 1769, or apply at office of Messrs. FITCH & HAYES, Attorneys, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. fe12-a973-1w

WANTED.—Agents to sell to Soldiers, Sutlers and Everybody.

Clark's Negative Note Paper,

Patent Designed, used without pen, ink or pencil. Designed for the army, or where ink is not convenient. Retail price for package, 50 cents. Clark's Indelible Pencils—30 cents. Magic Currency Holders, the largest and best assortment in the city. Negative Note Paper and Pencil sent by mail on receipt of Retail Price. Box 4422. R. H. LANDON, Agent, 54 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. fe12-a963-1m

WANTED—Newspaper Partner, to take a third interest in an old established, well paying Newspaper, Job Printing and Binding establishment, in a thriving town. Refer to G. & L. LAFLIN, Paper Dealers, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—100 good Choppers, to make Railroad Ties. Apply to WILLIAM A. SPAULDING, at the Michigan Central Depot, or to OTO & CANDA, St. Joseph, Michigan. fe10-a88-1w

WANTED.—A Lady or Gentleman in every town and village of the United States, to engage in a very pleasant and useful occupation. It is something new, and no humbug. From $5 to $8 a day can be made with care. Send three cents for circular. Address "H.F." P. O. Box 1283, Chicago, Ill. fe10-a861-1w

WANTED—A cheap business Desk, with pigeon holes, places for account books, &c., fitted to stand on a counter. Also—Two business desks on legs, with drawers, pigeon holes, &c. Also—Two show cases—one upright, narrow at base, and from 3 to 4 feet high, and one horizontal, both to stand on counter. Address "Country Merchant," care of Adams House, Chicago. fe9-a879-1w

WANTED—To Rent.—A furnished Room on Michigan or Wabash avenue, North of Jackson street. Address Box 1682. fe9-a641-1w

WANTED—To sell to Chicago Coal dealers,

A GOOD QUALITY OF ILLINOIS COAL,

delivered by Railroad or by Canal, in shipping seasons, in quantities to suit. Orders filled at fair rates. Address E. R. HURLBUT, Sparland, Ills. fe7-a53-1w

WANTED—Agents! Agents!!

Something New, Useful and Saleable.

Save three times their cost. NECESSITIES in every family, INDISPENSABLE to every person. For circulars and terms inclose stamp. "AGENTS' INVENTORS' DEPOT." [illegible] RICE & CO., near P. O.

WANTED—A Great Bargain. Wanted $100,000 in good Real Estate and $100,000 in Greenbacks in exchange for good selected stocks of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, &c. This is a rare chance. Address J. A. DANIELS, Post Office Box 1169, Chicago, or call at 34 South Water street. fe4-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every county, city and town in the State of Illinois, to sell an article necessary in every household, store and office, and of practical utility and economy. Energetic agents can realize from $3 to $10 per day. Very small capital required. Address Post Office Box 6290, Chicago, or apply to E. N. TOUCEY, Custom House Place, third door from the Post Office. ja31-a891-1m

WANTED.

RAGS FOR CASH.

The highest price paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Paper, &c., &c., at 11 Lasalle street.

ja29-z547-1m GILBERT & PALMER.

WANTED—A few good Canvassers to sell "Abbott's History of the Rebellion." First volume now ready. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., Box 4731, or 196 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja27-a585-1m

WANTED.—I wish to purchase a first class Retail Grocery. Those wishing to sell will state amount of groceries on hand, averaged sales per day, amount of rent, number of street, and distance from Court House. CASH DOWN. ja24-z281-1m E. C. SMITH, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for Soldiers; no ink used. Also, Impression paper; Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil for marking clothing. Inks superceded. Samples and prices of each sent on receipt of thirty cents to E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 26. ja16-z143-6w

WANTED—Agents. To sell the New Book called the Incidents of the War; or, The Romance and Realities of Soldier Life. Published in pamphlet form. Retail 25 cents. Five to ten dollars a day can be made selling this book. Send stamp for circular. R. H. LANDON, Agent, 54 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Box 4422. ja16-z[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 131 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 2[illegible]

WANTED—(600,000) more Agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION

PRIZE PACKAGES,

Most wonderful in contents; unequalled for money making; $15 per day easy. Send for Circulars. ja15-z107-1m C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 159 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1889. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. [illegible]

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. [illegible]

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. ja3-y[illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office,

SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory recommendations from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2965. no7-w[illegible]

WANTED—Information of William C. Ashmore, a insane man, now at large in this State. He is 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, stoops slightly, has a stupid and downcast look, and is somewhat slow o[illegible] and reluctant to converse. Information thankfully received by SAM'L H. ASHMORE, of Oakland, Coles County, Ill., or at the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville. ja27-a[illegible]

WANTED,

FARMS AND LANDS,

In exchange for gold and plated Jewelry. Agents need not apply. Address, stating locality, &c., &c., "JEWELER," P. O. Box 518, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. Now selling rapidly. Only small capital required, and neither can be returned and money refunded. No goods sent C. O. D. for sale or "humbug" articles. Inclose stamp for circulars and terms. [illegible] & CO., Chicago, Agents and Investors' Depot near the Post Office.

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S

KNITTING MACHINE.

For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $50 to $75 per week with it. It knits from [illegible] by hand a pair of stockings in eleven minutes. It weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child or an old lady can work it successfully and with profit. No machine was ever invented which will so well reward the purchaser. [illegible] Cut this out for future reference. [illegible]

FLAX STRAW.

WANTED.

Good dew-rotted Flax Straw, in large or small quantities, delivered at our Flax Mill in Chicago or shipped from the country. [illegible] WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 233 Lake st., Chicago. [illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS AND MERCHANTS.

A gentleman of first-class business abilities is desirous of [illegible] in the SECURITIES BUSINESS, [illegible] [illegible] Chicago P. O., Box [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance [illegible]

Seventh night of the popular [illegible]

JULIA DALY.

GRAND OPERATIC NIGHT.

MONDAY Evening, Feb. 16, will be performed, for the first time, the grand operatic drama of

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline [illegible]

In which character she will introduce all the original gems of the opera.

Supported by the entire Company in the cast.

Grand Dance.

To conclude with the farce of

A REGULAR FIX.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE. Randolph st., bet. Sherman & Matteson Houses. Monday evening, Feb. 16th, and every evening during the week.

The Managers take pleasure in announcing that at considerable expense they have secured the SHAKING QUAKERS from Lebanon, New York, who will go through a variety of their religious exercises. The following new acts: [illegible] Little Belle, Grand Duo of [illegible] Behind the Hill, Miss Lucinda's [illegible] The Blunders of Dan and [illegible] The Two Prima Donnas [illegible] making altogether the best programme [illegible] to our friends and patrons. [illegible] fe16-a116-1w

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION WILL GIVE

The Second Concert

OF THE SERIES, AT

BRYAN HALL,

Monday Evening,

FEBRUARY 16th, [illegible]

A few more Season Tickets may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. M. HIGGINS or ROOT & CADY. The price of the Tickets will be proportioned to the number of Concerts stated to be given during the season.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Gallery of Oil Paintings,

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

No. 107 Lake Street,

Between Dearborn and Clark.

The gallery contains 100 Pictures by the best artists, of Landscapes, Figures, Sea Views, Fruit Pieces, Animal and Historical pieces, Fancy Subjects, &c., and valuable originals by the old Italian, French and Dutch Masters.

Among the modern artists we refer to the names of Morris, G. A. Williams, Les Doyen, Beaumont, Jean Meadows, Sr., Vickers, J. Wilson, R. Wainright, Gilbert Stuart, Paul Weber, [illegible] Stuart Newton, Chapman, [illegible] chanan, J. E. Meadows, Sonntag, &c.

Admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till dusk. [illegible]

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Randolph streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and [illegible] The late dances will be introduced. All departments carefully taught. The [illegible] highly accomplished Lady Teachers [illegible] assist in all classes. Post Office [illegible] de4-z753-3m EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson. Class open at all times for ladies and gentlemen. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and [illegible] Parents only allowed as visitors. [illegible] day night for scholars and friends [illegible] unlited except those introduced [illegible] oc7-z255-6m

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 26 LAKE STREET.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,

CARPETS, PIANO, MIRRORS,

CROCKERY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our Salesroom No. 26 Lake street, the assortment of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] Crockery, &c. &c. Also, one rosewood 7 octave frame Piano, in perfect order, and very [illegible] Also, a large lot of Furniture, removed from a house on Michigan avenue. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. fe16-a84-3t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 26 LAKE STREET.

STOCK OF A RETAIL

Grocery Store, Tobacco, Fixtures, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at 289 SOUTH CLARK STREET, the entire Stock of Groceries, consisting of sugars, tobacco, teas, [illegible] pickled fish, bitters, &c. Also, the [illegible] counters, shelving, [illegible] &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. fe14-a94-3t

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET.

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Office 44—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh29-z[illegible]

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 54 LAKE STREET.

Auction trade sales exclusively of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We offer to the country trade during the season, Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M. promptly, and at private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO. oc7-v83-3m

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Pew No. 19 Trinity Church, formerly occupied by Saml. Ball. Inquire of J. C. FARGO, American Express Co. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Clark street Lot. A house and lot on South Clark street, [illegible] lot on Washington street, just west of Wells street. JOHN BORDEN, 88 S. Clark street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—An Engine and Boiler, in good repair. Engine 18 inch [illegible] flue boiler, cross pipes, &c. For sale cheap by [illegible] the Chicago Steam Engine Works, corner of [illegible] and Polk streets.

FOR SALE—Coffee and Spice Mills, used with horse, steam or water power, by the undersigned, at HOOKER & [illegible] 107 Lake street. The Mills are offered at [illegible] son's Hotel, corner of Wells and Washington streets, or address G. SHEPARD, Post Office Box [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A first-class cottage house and two improved lots [illegible] chard. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply [illegible] 4325, Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE.—A Second Hand

STATIONERY ENGINE,

With 13 inch piston and 44 inch stroke, with [illegible] ers, 3½ feet diameter, 24 feet long, two 14 inch flues each. Including large domes, all in good [illegible]

ALSO—Will be sold with the above, [illegible] Iron Turned Shafting, with pullies, belting, &c., &c. The above has been used for [illegible] machinery, and will be sold cheap.

ALSO—Portable Engines, from 3 to 15 horse power, supplied promptly. For particulars call on or address A. N. WOOD, at [illegible] fe10-z[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE.—Two Wood Houses (two stories) with lease of lot for [illegible] years, situated on Sangamon street, about [illegible] Madison street railway. Inquire of [illegible] GROVES & MORRIS, 18 South Canal street. fe3-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Real Estate. House and Lot, 80x125 feet deep, corner of [illegible] Lincoln streets. House and Lot 24x125 [illegible] Washington street, near Oakley street. [illegible] Washington and Park avenue streets. [illegible] Lake street, near Page street. Two Lots [illegible] of High and Lasalle streets. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

THE STORE 20 LAKE STREET.

Marble front, five stories high, 24 feet wide, 150 feet deep. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At the lowest market price, one hundred and twenty [illegible] barrels

SALT.

fe5-z[illegible] By C. PEASE, 44 & 46 Franklin street.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT

on west side of Clinton street, between Van Buren and Jackson street. Lot 25x120 to an 18 foot alley. [illegible] A very desirable property, convenient and in good order. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, [illegible] Post Office, corner of South Clark and Water streets. fe5-z5[illegible]-1m

ENGINE AND BOILER

FOR SALE.

Engine 18 inches bore and 42 inches stroke, and fly wheel, 26 inches face, 18 feet diameter. Manufactured by Lawrence Machine Shop, Lawrence, Mass. Three Boilers, 42 inches diameter, and 24 feet long, with two 16 inch flues in each. Everything complete. All in perfect order. [illegible] time, good as new. Will sell [illegible] Engine. Also, 180 feet six inch shafting [illegible] boxes and couplings. [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Pianos.—A [illegible] of seven-octave Piano Fortes, [illegible] for sale at 116 South Dearborn street, [illegible] will be sold cheap for cash, or [illegible] for sale on time. Repairing and [illegible] tended to.

Also—One Corn-Sheller, capable of shelling [illegible] bushels a day. Price $25. For sale by [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Water Power Mills, Flouring Factory, Saw Mill and Turning [illegible] in good order, with dwelling [illegible] land, being the lower mills of Baraboo, [illegible] Sauk county, Wisconsin. Original cost [illegible] power has 16 feet head, estimated [illegible] W. [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres of Land situated between State and Lasalle streets and Bross Vista street. Terms cash, [illegible] lots of from two to five acres, if preferred [illegible] of purchasing four lots with [illegible] opportunity, as the land is surrounded [illegible] Address, [illegible] RIGGINSON, northwest corner [illegible] Water streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

TWO NEW STEAM ENGINES.

One 18 by 30 inches—[illegible] horse power.
One 15½ by 30 inches—[illegible] horse power.

Each Engine has a fly-wheel, [illegible] valve, and counter shaft with pullies. Apply to JAMES WARNER, [illegible]

THE TOBACCO GROWER'S Guide in selecting soil, preparing [illegible] transplanting, tillage, worming, [illegible] curing, [illegible] will furnish seed of the most [illegible] for $1. This costs are two [illegible] JAMES MOSMAN, [illegible]

...TRIBUNE, DAILY AND WEEKLY. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible] CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] $12.00 [illegible] 10 [illegible] 9.00 [illegible] 7.00 [illegible] 15.00 [illegible] 80.00

[illegible] Registered Letters may be sent at [illegible] in all cases [illegible] no deviation from the fore[illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] this morning make "all [illegible] direction. Latest advices [illegible] Orleans declare that General [illegible] ready for a "forward movement," [illegible] hope may prove true.

[illegible] of Secretary Seward, in reply to M. Drouyn de L'Huys on French mediation will be read with interest. Our [illegible] correspondent thinks that the [illegible] paper will be suspended [illegible] year, but that its repeal, [illegible] to 10 per cent, cannot be car[illegible]

THE LEGISLATURE.

[illegible] Legislature closed its session [illegible] Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon. Of [illegible] commission and commission, of the [illegible] majority attempted to conceal the ignorance and imbecility [illegible] members, of the shameless [illegible] corruption of others, of the gross [illegible] neglect of the interests of [illegible] running after partisan schemes [illegible] the majority were devoted, we [illegible] to say hereafter. For the [illegible] it is enough to congratulate our [illegible] the fact that the most dangerous [illegible] of the many plots against [illegible] of the Republic and the peace [illegible] was defeated. The proposition to organize a roving commission of [illegible] clothed in white robes, each with [illegible] about his neck, whose office it [illegible] Jeff. Davis for a peace the [illegible] of which he spurns, was ignominiously [illegible] and Illinois is saved the [illegible] that it, if successful, would have [illegible] its train. But mischief enough [illegible] done, the extent and consequences [illegible] we shall be at some pains to [illegible]

WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS.

[illegible] Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis reminds [illegible] of somebody we once read of who [illegible] off a blow aimed at him "with [illegible]." The blatant and shameless treason [illegible] is continually exposing itself [illegible] for the Union, and the blows [illegible] fall heavily. Here is a list of what [illegible] on it:

[illegible] three editors imprisoned.
[illegible] from the Chicago Board of Trade.
[illegible] largely refuse to deal in it.
[illegible] banishes it within his lines on the [illegible] River.
[illegible] suppresses it in his department at [illegible]
[illegible] sanctions its suppression in Mis[illegible]
[illegible] from Humboldt, Tenn.
[illegible] telegraph is denied to its special [illegible]

[illegible] Jeff. Davis organ winces under [illegible] struck it by Gens. Hurlbut and [illegible] It says that it sold "2,000 copies [illegible] circle of the military department [illegible] Jackson and Memphis, prior to [illegible] orders forbidding its circulation in [illegible] quarters." It pretends to think that a [illegible] outrage has been perpetrated on the [illegible] in suppressing that "source of [illegible] and comfort." If a commander [illegible] the rightful authority to protect his [illegible] against treasonable appeals made on [illegible] advising mutiny and desertion, then [illegible] no power to arrest spies or traitors, [illegible] exclude whisky or prostitutes from [illegible] lines. The most surprising thing connected with the transaction is, that a single copy of that Secession fire-in-the-rear [illegible] has been allowed to circulate during [illegible] last twelve months, within any military department south of the Ohio or west [illegible] Mississippi. The power to squelch [illegible] infamous thing is clear and unquestionable, and the necessity to exercise the [illegible] is manifest to every loyal man. [illegible] Hurlbut suppressed it in his department because it inculcated insubordination among his soldiers, and advocated the [illegible] destruction of the Union. Cause enough.

FRENCH MEDIATION.

Correspondence sent to the U. S. Senate.

[illegible] New York papers contain the diplomatic correspondence sent by the President [illegible] to the Senate on Thursday in response to a [illegible] resolution calling for any correspondence between our Government and that of France [illegible] the subject of mediation. It embraces [illegible] letters which passed between Mr. Dayton, M. Drouyn de L'Huys and Mr. Seward during the past four months. The two letters [illegible] attract most attention and consideration are one from M. Droyn de L'Hays, dated [illegible] 9th January, in which he proposes a [illegible] of commissioners from the North [illegible] South on neutral ground, and Mr. Seward's reply to this proposition, dated on the [illegible] inst. We have only room for the reply of [illegible] Seward:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[No. 297.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 6, 1863.

[illegible] L. Dayton, Esq., etc., etc.:

[illegible] The intimation given in your dispatch [illegible] Jan. 15, (No. 255) that I might expect a [illegible] visit from M. Mercier, has been realized. He called on the 3d inst., and gave me [illegible] of a dispatch which he had just received [illegible] M. Drouyn de L'huys, under the date of [illegible] 9th of January. I have taken the President's instructions, and I now proceed to give [illegible] his ideas upon the subject in question. [illegible] has been considered with seriousness, resulting from the reflection that the people of [illegible] are known to be faultless sharers with [illegible] American nation in the misfortunes and [illegible] calamities of our unhappy civil war. Nor do [illegible] on this any more than on other occasions, [illegible] forget the traditional friendship of the two [illegible] countries, which we unhesitatingly believe [illegible] inspired the counsels that M. Drouyn [illegible] de L'Huys has imparted. He says: "The Federal [illegible] Government does not despair, we know, of [illegible] giving more active impulse to hostilities;" [illegible] and again he remarks: "The protraction of [illegible] struggle, in a word, has not shaken the [illegible] confidence of the Federal Government in the [illegible] definitive efforts of its success."

These passages seem to me to do unintentional injustice to the language, whether confidential or public, on which this Government [illegible] constantly spoken on the subject of the [illegible] war. It certainly has had and avowed only [illegible] purpose—a determination to preserve the [illegible] integrity of the country. So far from admitting any laxity of effort, or betraying any despondency, the Government, on the contrary, has borne itself cheerfully in all vicissitudes, [illegible] unvarying confidence in an early and [illegible] complete triumph of the national cause. Now, [illegible] we are invited by a friendly power to [illegible] review the twenty-one months' history of the [illegible] conflict, we find no occasion to abate that [illegible] confidence through which, in an alternation [illegible] of victories and defeats, is the appointed [illegible] incident of war, the land and naval forces of [illegible] the United States have steadily advanced, reclaiming from the insurgents the ports, forts [illegible] which they had treacherously seized [illegible] the strife actually began, and even before it was seriously apprehended. So many [illegible] of the States and districts which the insurgents included in the field of their projected [illegible] exclusive slaveholding dominion have already [illegible] re-established under the flag of the [illegible] Union, that they now retain only the States of [illegible] Georgia, Alabama and Texas, with half of [illegible] Virginia, half of North Carolina, two-thirds [illegible] of South Carolina, half of Mississippi and [illegible] one-third respectively of Arkansas and Louisiana. The National forces hold even this [illegible] territory in close blockade and siege. This Government, if required, does not hesitate to submit its achievements to the test of [illegible] comparison, and it maintains that in no part [illegible] of the world, and in no times, ancient or [illegible] modern, has a nation, when rendered all unready for combat by the enjoyments of eighty [illegible] years of almost unbroken peace, so quickly [illegible] awakened at the alarm of sedition, put forth [illegible] energies so vigorous and achieved successes [illegible] so signal and effective as those which have [illegible] marked the progress of its contest on the part [illegible] of the Union.

M. Drouyn de L'Huys, I fear, has taken [illegible] other light than the correspondence of this [illegible] Government for his guidance in ascertaining [illegible] its temper and firmness. He has probably [illegible] read of divisions of sentiment among those [illegible] who hold themselves forth as organs of public [illegible] opinion here, and has given to them an undue importance. It is to be remembered that [illegible] this is a nation of thirty millions, civilly divided into forty-one States and Territories, [illegible] which cover an expanse hardly less than Europe; that the people are a peaceful democracy, exercising every where the utmost freedom [illegible] of speech and suffrage; that a great crisis necessarily produces vehement, as well as profound debate, with sharp collisions of indi[illegible]